March 3, 1962
Vol. 162 — No. 9

# Telephony

THE JOURNAL OF THE TELEPHONE INDUSTRY

**TELEPHONY'S 61ST YEAR**

**This isn't suggesting that TELEPHONY's back issues can be used as a rug, but a reminder from technical editorial director, Ray Blain, that TELEPHONY has recently completed 61 years of service to the telephone industry—beginning publication in 1901 as successor to eight earlier magazines; 1st of these, *The Telephone*, was founded in 1880. Mr. Blain's picture shows all of the 52 1961 TELEPHONYs.**

**Circulation This Issue**
**14,469 of Which**
**13,890 Is Paid**

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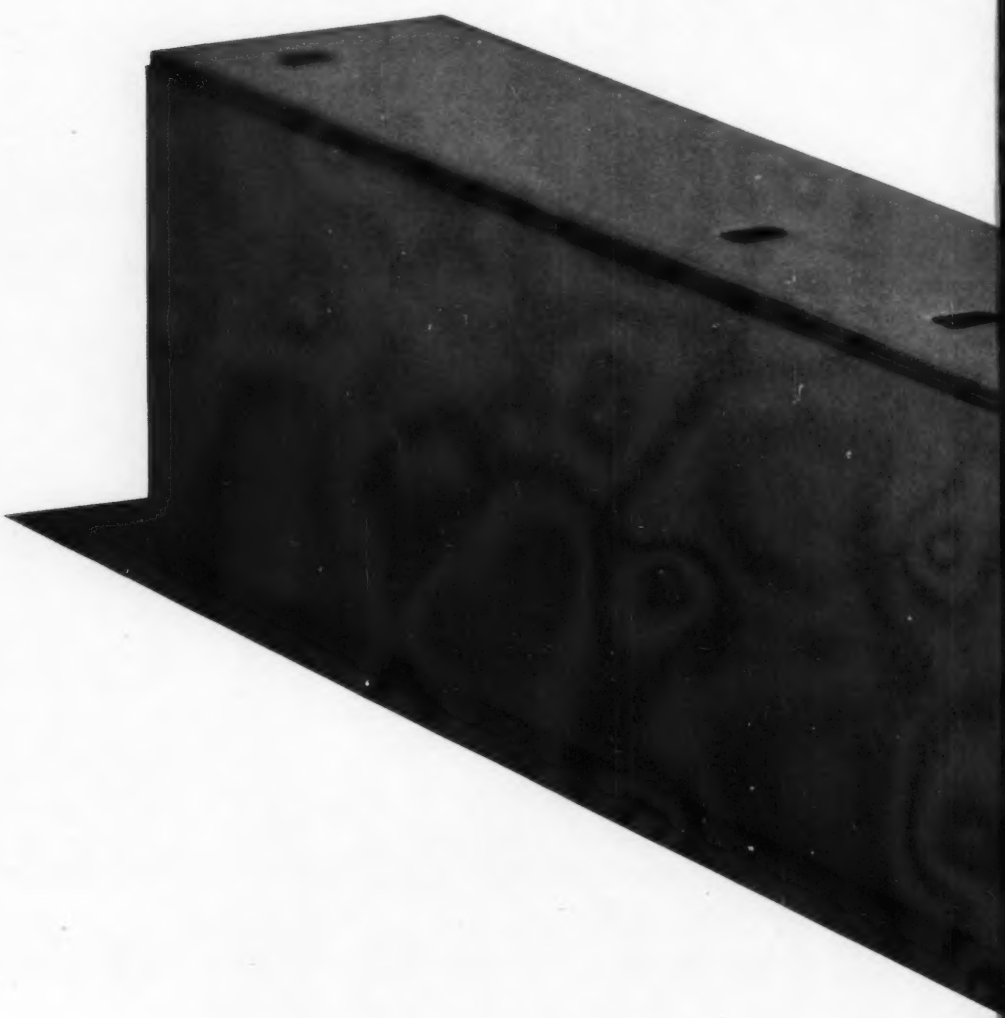
# Use Stromberg-Carlson® repeaters

**.....and save twice on your growing EAS and toll needs!**



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• 551/571 Hybrid-Type Voice Frequency Repeater: assures the gain needed for toll standards on circuits with high transmission loss.

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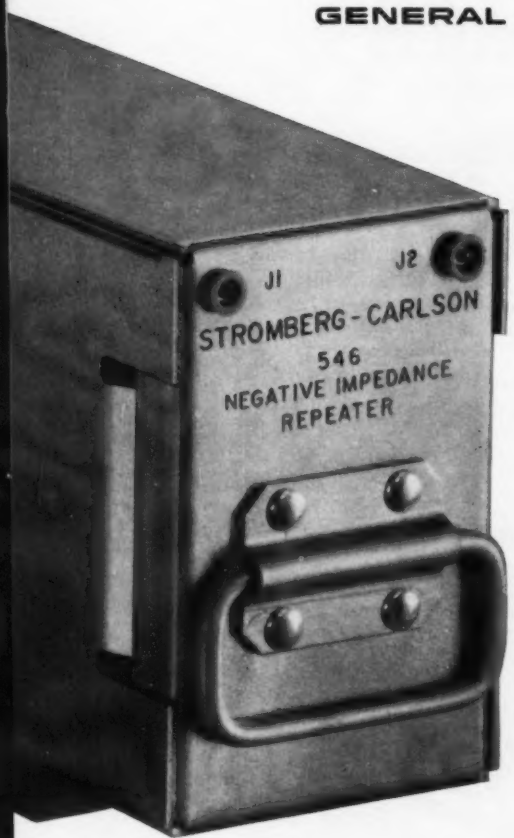
*Name on request*

GENERAL DYNAMICS | TELECOMMUNICATION



# FLASHES AND PLUGS

**SORRY—THAT SATELLITE IS OUT OF ORDER.** Now that Colonel Glenn has orbited the earth three times, his success makes it easy for the mind to leap ahead to the days when telephone calls will be bounced off satellites every day, and traffic via satellite will be commonplace.

It has been pointed out that the Asbury Park, N. J. subscriber will get a connection to Hong Kong almost as easily as to Hoboken, next door.

Of course, no one suggests that we will have any more patience when dialing in satellite days than we have now. A reporter for the Newark, N.J. "Evening News" envisions talk like this when our calls are going via satellite:

Hoosick Falls, N.J. caller to operator: "Operator, I put in a call almost two minutes ago to Casablanca, and haven't got it yet—what's the matter with the service?" or

Cicero, Ill. operator telling subscriber, "Your call to Zanzibar struck a snag on Satellite No. 21;" or

Operator to irritated Cleveland, O. woman: "On that Budapest call, they don't answer."

•

**ZE VOICE SHE EES DARLEENG!** A French-speaking delegate to the United Nations General Assembly asked his telephone company friend if robots were used to answer the phone, addressing people as "darling."

The telephone man thought this over and came to the conclusion that the "robot" was probably a recorded voice. Realizing this, he asked his delegate friend if he was certain that the robot had called him "darling."

"Mais, oui," he said emphatically. "Ze voice she say, 'Ze numbair you are darling, eez not a working numbair.' "—"Blue Bell" of Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

•

**FEMMES FATALE!** Then, there was the scientist who rushed into the main control room of the missile center at Cape Canaveral and proudly announced, "Men, there are women on the moon!"

Another scientist asked how he could be sure.

"We shot a communications missile up there, and got a busy signal," said the first scientist.

•

**DEEPER WATER.** A London, England telephone operator after she was connected with a home in Stillwater, Okla., instead of one with the same number in Montreal, Canada, said,

"Blimey, I've got me the wrong state."

### Change of Address

**Please notify your local postmaster and the Circulation Department of TELEPHONY (608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.) of change of address. Change cannot be made without the old as well as the new address. Allow three weeks for change of address to become effective.**


# Telephony

THE JOURNAL OF THE TELEPHONE INDUSTRY

SINCE 1901

March 3, 1962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# How to

# save time and simplify the installation of Figure 8 cable

**Fact:** By using Strandvise® in deadending, you need free only a minimum length of messenger . . . *12 inches less than some other methods.*

**Fact:** Reliable's No. 5582 all stainless steel Tangent Support, with separate clamping plates, offers 2 options for use: (1) You can leave the "J" hook in place permanently, or (2) Use the "J" hook as a stringing aid only and reuse it later on other jobs.

**Fact:** By using Strandlink® to splice the messenger, only a short length of strand must be bared . . . *27 inches less than some other methods.*

**Fact:** With Strandvise, any undesirable twist in the cable can be removed before installing terminal — simply turn the Strandvise tube in its yoke.

**Fact:** Reliable's No. 5577 Drop Wire Span Clamp will hold 1 to 3 mid-span drops under full stringing tension, plus wind and ice loading. A specially designed groove in the clamp protects the polyethylene web while providing a secure grip over the messenger jacket.

**Fact:** Strandvise's short length allows placement of terminal at minimum standard distance from the pole . . . *14 inches less than some other methods.*

**Fact:** Reliable's 100MA and 200M Ready Access Cable Terminals afford maximum vertical terminal block and loading coil mounting space. The inner sheath clamp provides a positive mechanical/electrical bond and easy installation.

**Fact:** The Strandvise feed-thru feature eliminates the need for clearance space, as in wrapping. The ground wire can be attached *right at the pole* and not 24 or more inches away from the pole.

***In fact:*** Contact your Reliable representative or distributor and get all the details on our complete line of accessories for Figure 8 installations. For easy reference, send for the latest bulletin on all Reliable products used with Figure 8 cable.

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# "LEICH'S MOTEL-HOTEL GREATLY IMPROVES TO OUR GUESTS"

**reports Mr. John B. Maloney, owner White Inn, Fredonia, New York**

Shown with Leich attendant's turret and message register cabinet are left to right: Miss Mabel Lehnen, assistant hotel manager; Robert Maytum, President of Dunkirk and Fredonia Telephone Company; Edward T. Wragg, plant superintendent; John Maloney, hotel owner.

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The Dunkirk and Fredonia (N.Y.) Telephone Company has a happy subscriber in hotel owner John Maloney. He's building good will and good business by furnishing modern communications to guests at his White Inn hotel.

"Guests really appreciate the speed and convenience of PABX service," says Mr. Maloney. "We attract new customers, and get more return business, too."

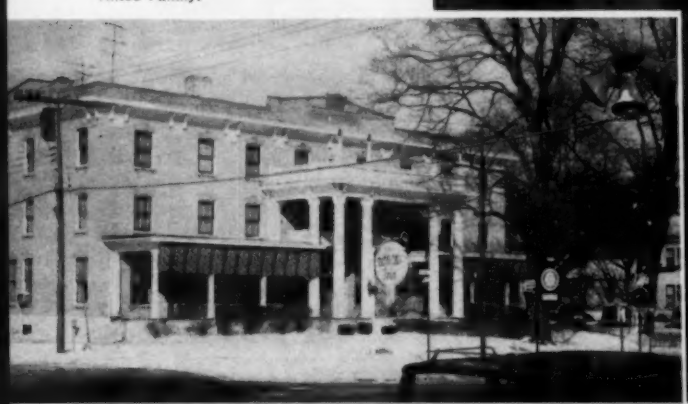
With Leich's 40M PABX, his guests call other hotel rooms by simply dialing two digits. They can also dial single digits to reach room service, the dining room, the turret attendant and other hotel facilities.

To make outside calls to the main exchange, guests simply dial "9", wait for dial tone, and dial the number they want. A message register cabinet, mounted above the attendant's turret, automatically records the number of outgoing calls made by each guest. Outgoing toll calls are automatically diverted to the turret attendant, who places these calls and records them.

Incoming city trunk calls are also answered by the turret attendant. She quickly connects the caller to the proper inside room by pressing two buttons in sequence on the turret.

Like to tell motel-hotel owners in your area about modern Leich PABX service? Write today. We'd be happy to send you our free sales brochure and service feature lists on Leich's two types of motel-hotel PABX.

Admiring compact Leich dial switching equipment with Messrs. Maytum, Maloney, and Wragg are Leich representatives H. W. Skidmore, J. J. Bolger, and P. P. Barnes.



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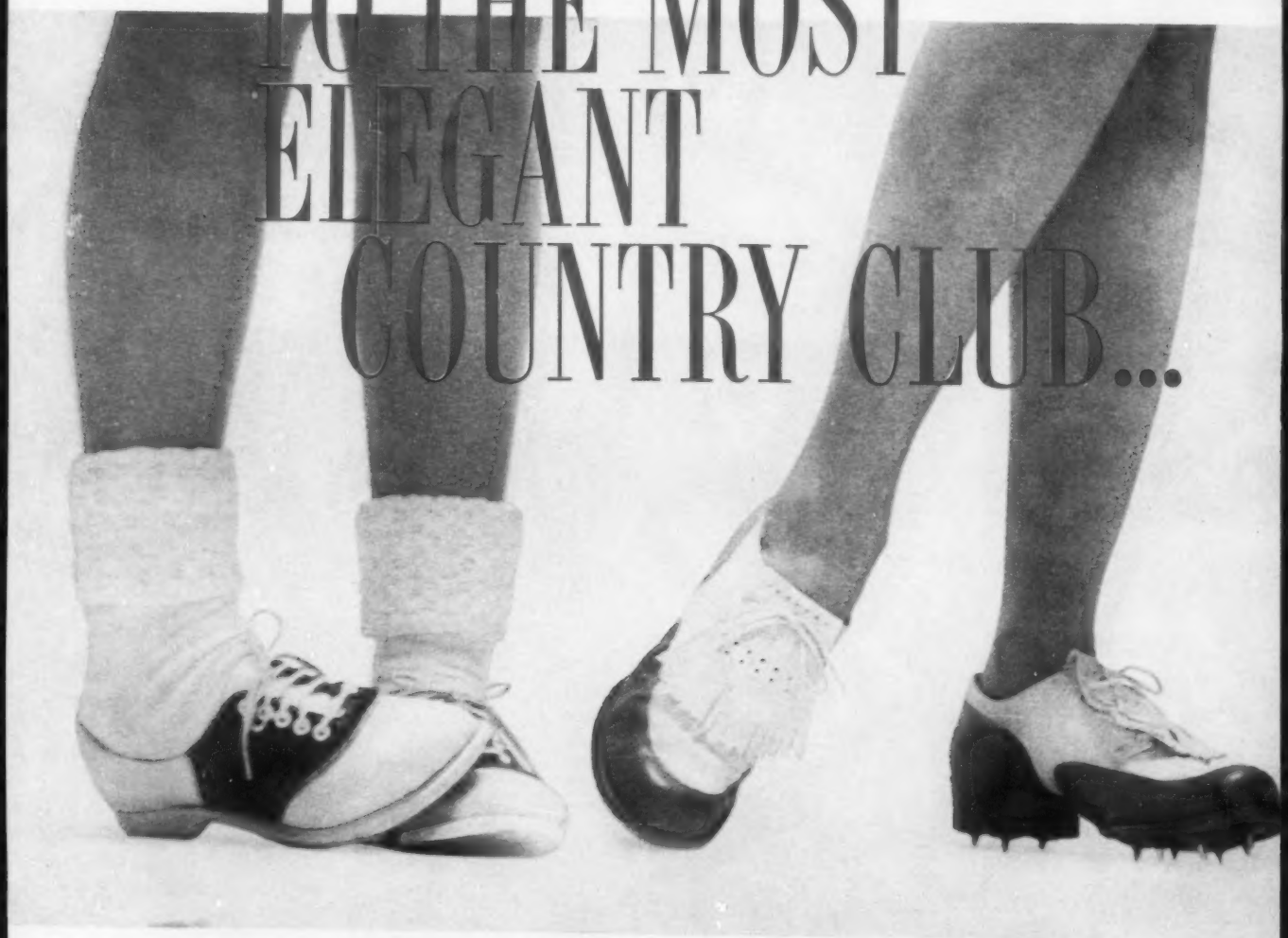

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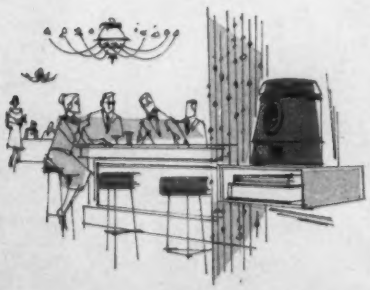

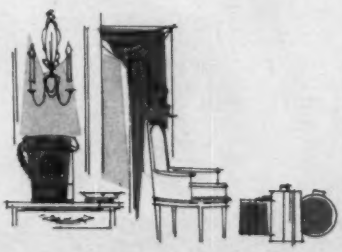

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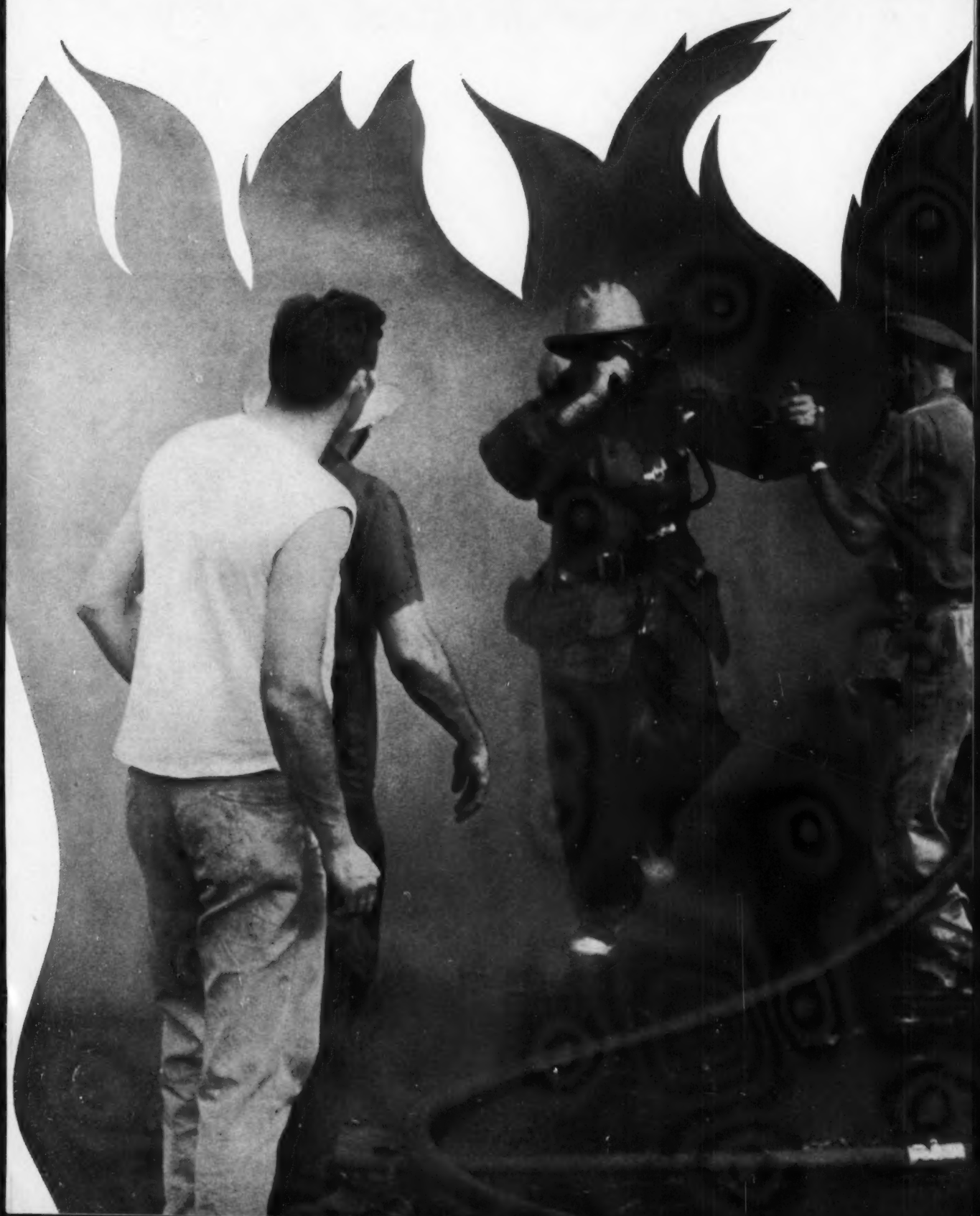


# Independent's central office

## *Nearby Bell System Company dispatches Mobile Emergency Office and helps to restore service*

The roaring fire spread swiftly through the Goldendale, Washington, meat market.

Next door to the flaming building, smoke, melting tar and water smothered switching equipment at the Oregon-Washington Telephone Company central office. In moments, 1,400 subscribers were without service.

As the fire raged on, Earl Dean, President of the Oregon-Washington Company, requested emergency equipment from the Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Company at Yakima, 70 miles away.

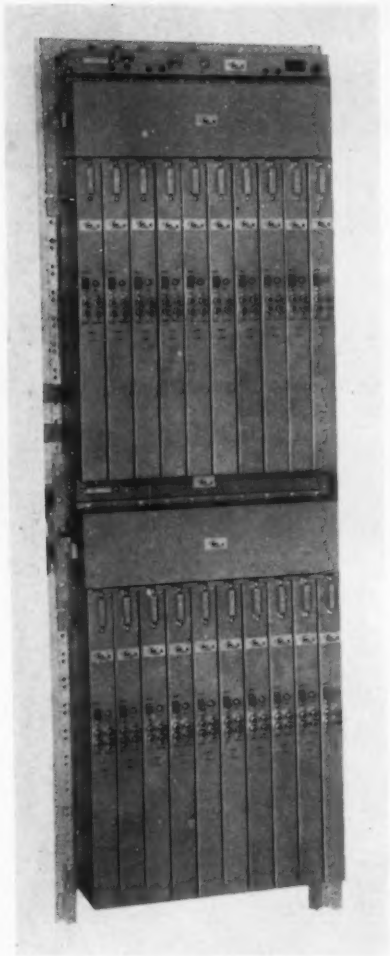
Shortly after dawn the next morning, a huge Pacific Northwest Bell Mobile Emergency Telephone Office was on the scene giving partial service. By midnight, 90% of normal service was restored through use of this emergency system.

For the next five days, the mobile office, manned by Oregon-Washington personnel, handled all local and Long Distance calls for Goldendale subscribers. During this time, Pacific Northwest Bell men assisted Oregon-Washington personnel in the cleaning and repairing of the damaged central office equipment.

A local newspaper—the *Goldendale Sentinel*—commented that the quick restoration of service was a dramatic example of the close co-operation between telephone companies and of the efficiency of modern communications.

This is the Pacific Northwest Bell Mobile Emergency Telephone Office which served Goldendale telephones for five days. The cables attached to the light pole behind the truck ran through the local Oregon-Washington telephone office to line cables in the alley. This mobile unit is stationed at Yakima, ready for immediate use.

**BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM**



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20 channel groups for systems with a maximum of 20 channels or 10 channels groups for systems requiring up to 80 channels.

## "XL" TRUNK OR SUBSCRIBER

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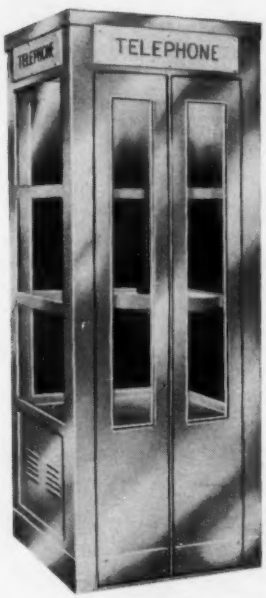


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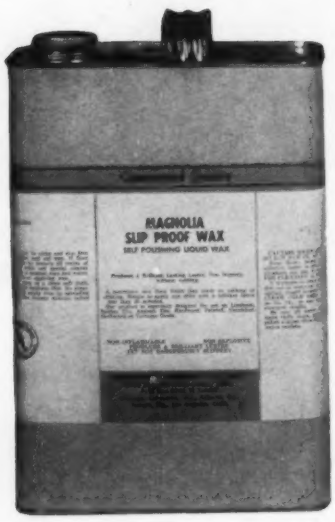

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# Your Lindsay Telephone Supply Checklist

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# IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

BY LAWRENCE J. HOGAN, WASHINGTON EDITOR
and President, Larry Hogan Associates,
Public Relations Firm.

**President Kennedy orders establishment of director of telecommunications management position. . . .Dr. Irvin Stewart slated for post. Department of Urban Affairs plan voted down. Comments on expropriation of ITT facilities in Brazilian state. REA issues recommendations on borrower's general funds. Supreme Court lets wiretap decision stand.**

ON FEB. 17, President Kennedy issued an executive order establishing the position of director of telecommunications management within the Office of Emergency Planning. The position will be held by an assistant director of OEP.

The President also announced his intention to appoint Dr. Irvin Stewart, a former member of the Federal Communications Commission and past president of West Virginia University, to the new post.

Dr. Irvin Stewart was born Oct. 27, 1899, in Fort Worth, Tex. He attended the University of Oklahoma and the University of Texas, where he received an LL.B. degree in 1920. In 1926 he was awarded a Ph.D. degree from Columbia University. He taught government at the University of Texas until 1929. In 1930 Dr. Stewart joined the State Department, and was in charge of electric communications for the treaty division. During this period he was a member of various American delegations to international radio conferences held in Washington, Copenhagen, Madrid and Mexico City. From 1934 to 1937 he was a member of the Federal Communications Commission and chairman of its telegraph division; from 1937 to 1946 he was director of the Commission on Scientific Research. He was elected president of the University of West Virginia in 1946 and held that position until 1958. A Democrat, he is married and has one son.

Dr. Stewart headed the President's communications policy board in its study and report to President Truman in 1950-51. He also served on the special advisory committee on telecommunications which reviewed United States telecommunications management in 1958. Dr. Stewart is currently professor of government at the University of West Virginia.

As director of telecommunications management, Dr. Stewart will coordinate telecommunications activities of the executive branch, and will be responsible for formulating its policies and standards in this field. He will have authority to assign radio frequencies to government agencies. This last authority was delegated by the executive order to the director of the Office of Emergency Planning and was redelegated, with the approval of the President, to the director of telecommunications management.

Authority over radio frequencies is divided between the Federal Communications Commission, which has jurisdiction over non-federal users, and the President, who has responsibility for use by the executive branch. The order does not affect the authority of the Federal Communications Commission to regulate non-federal use of radio or other communications. The executive order responds to the problems identified in a number of studies by Congressional committees and others interested in the use of our telecommunication resources.

The executive order spelled out the jurisdiction of the new post:

"Subject to the authority and control of the President, the director of telecommunications management shall:

"(a) Coordinate telecommunications activities of the executive branch of the government and be responsible for the formulation, after consultation with appropriate agencies, of over-all policies and standards therefor. He shall promote and encourage the adoption of uniform policies and standards by agencies authorized to operate telecommunications systems. Agencies shall consult with the director of telecommunications management in the development of policies and standards for the conduct of their telecommunications activities within the over-all policies of the executive branch.

"(b) Develop data with regard to United States government frequency requirements.

"(c) Encourage such research and development activities as he shall deem necessary and desirable for the attainment of the objectives set forth in section 6 below.

"(d) Contract for studies and reports related to any aspect of his responsibilities.

"Section 3. The authority to assign radio frequencies to government agencies, vested in the President by section 305 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 305), including all functions heretofore vested in the interdepartment radio advisory committee, is hereby delegated to the director of the office of emergency planning, who may redelegate such authority to the director of telecommunications management. Such authority shall include the power to amend, modify, or revoke frequency assignments.

"Section 4. The functions and responsibilities vested in the director of the office of emergency planning by executive order No. 10705 of Apr. 17, 1957, as amended, may be redelegated to the director of telecommunications management. Executive orders No. No. 10695A of Jan. 16, 1957, and No. 10705, as amended, are hereby further

amended insofar as they are inconsistent with the present order. Executive order No. 10460 of June 16, 1953, is hereby revoked.

"Section 5. The director of telecommunications management shall establish such interagency advisory committees and working groups composed of representatives of interested agencies and consult with such departments and agencies as may be necessary for the most effective performance of his functions. To the extent that he deems it necessary or advisable to continue the interdepartment radio advisory committee, it shall serve in an advisory capacity to the director of telecommunications management.

"Section 6. In carrying out functions under this order, the director of telecommunications management shall consider the following objectives:

"(a) Full and efficient employment of telecommunications resources in carrying out national policies;

"(b) Development of telecommunications plans, policies, and programs under which full advantage of technological development will accrue to the nation and the users of telecommunications; and which will satisfactorily serve the national security; sustain and contribute to the full development of world trade and commerce; strengthen the position and serve the best interests of the United States in negotiations with foreign nations; and permit maximum use of resources through better frequency management;

"(c) Utilization of the radio spectrum by the federal government in a manner which permits and encourages the most beneficial use thereof in the public interest;

"(d) Implementation of the national policy of development and effective use of space satellites for international telecommunications services.

"Section 7. Nothing contained in this order shall be deemed to impair any existing authority or jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission.

"Section 8. The director of telecommunications management and the Federal Communications Commission shall assist and give policy advice to the Department of State in the discharge of its functions in the field of international telecommunications policies, positions and negotiations.

"Section 9. The director of telecommunications management shall issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the duties and responsibilities vested in him by this order or delegated to him under this order.

"Section 10. All executive departments and agencies of the federal government are authorized and directed to cooperate with the director of telecommunications management and to furnish him such information, support and assistance, not inconsistent with the law, as he may require in the performance of his duties."

Acting director Edward A. McDermott of the Office of Emergency Planning, authorized by President Kennedy to carry out functions of the Communications Act of 1934, announced that he had redelegated authority to assign radio frequencies to government agencies to the new director of telecommunications management.

### Congress Kills Urban Affairs Department Plan

Congress rejected President Kennedy's plan to establish a Department of Urban Affairs, and Republicans were quick to chortle that he "invited the licking he got." Republicans argued that the President attempted to embarrass Congressional Republicans by forcing votes on the proposal in the face of certain defeat and by injecting a false racial issue into the matter.

The House voted 264-150 against the President's proposal, with 111 Democrats joining 153 Republicans to defeat it. The plan had the support of 137 Democrats and 13 Republicans.

In the Senate, 26 Democrats and 32 Republicans voted against the Administration's move to force the urban affairs plan out of the government operations committee and bring it to a vote before the House could act. The move had the support of 38 Democrats and 4 Republicans. The Administration thus was defeated 58-42.

In both houses the Adminstration's defeat thus was greater than had been anticipated when the issue began shaping up a month ago.

The President said he feels that a Department of Urban Affairs will be established eventually and that he hopes Congress will change its attitude after it has given the matter more consideration.

### Historic Date

**This issue of TELEPHONY, bearing the date of Mar. 3, coincidentally marks the birth date (1847) of Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. Mar. 7, 1876 was the date of approval of Bell's basic patent on the telephone. As the telephone industry, with its broadening horizons, marks this date, it is noteworthy that Bell once said: "I cannot claim what you know as the modern telephone. It is the product of many, many minds. . ." Prophetic words for an invention that keeps on growing.**

### Criticize Brazilian Telephone Seizure

The expropriation of telephone facilities by the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul has been called "economically wrong" by the U. S. State Department, even if adequate compensation were offered. The National Telephone Co., owned by the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. (ITT), has been operated in the state of Rio Grande do Sul since 1927 and has about 70,000 telephones there. The estimated value of the subsidiary is between 6 and 8 million dollars and Brazilian officials have indicated that they will offer the equivalent of $400,000 as indemnity. The State Department has stated that the compensation is "so far below book value" that it appears to have been a one-sided decision that was made without any consultation with ITT. The Brazilian state law permits such expropriation, but it also provides that adequate compensation should be made for property seized.

It is interesting that President Kennedy has been particularly attentive to Brazil's economic needs and that that nation has received some whopping loans. Brazil is reported now seeking some 738 million dollars in U. S. funds under the "Alliance for Progress" program. State Department officials admitted the seizure was a blow to the President's "Alliance for Progress" program which is supposed to create closer ties with South American countries. The Department of State has acknowledged the right of a country to expropriate property belonging to nationals of other countries. It has also been noted that "when a government expropriates existing resources or uses its own funds to buy out existing operations, rather than using those funds to create new wealth, new jobs, and new taxpayers and to increase productivity, this action appears to be a step backward in the mobilization of available resources for the success of the Alliance for Progress." Harold S. Geneen, president of ITT, has stated that the company has been experiencing harassment for some time through such actions as the imposition of a rate structure that denied a just return on investment and by that state's trying (unsuccessfully) to run a competing telephone facility.

Some Brazilian newspapers which criticized Governor Leonel Brizola's seizure were equally critical of the United States State Department's com-

## Convention Calendar

### 1962

| *Association* | *Date* | *City* | *Hotel* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Texas | Mar. 11, 12 and 13 | Dallas | Sheraton-Dallas |
| Iowa | Mar. 19 and 20 | Cedar Rapids | Roosevelt |
| Ohio | Apr. 3 and 4 | Columbus | Deshler Hilton |
| Nebraska | Apr. 18 and 19 | Omaha | Sheraton-Fontenelle |
| Wisconsin | May 8 and 9 | Milwaukee | Plankinton |
| Indiana | May 9 and 10 | Indianapolis | Claypool |
| Kansas-Missouri* | May 21 and 22 | Kansas City, Kan. | Town House |
| Illinois | May 24 and 25 | Springfield | Abraham Lincoln |
| Pennsylvania | June 4, 5 and 6 | Bedford | Bedford Springs |
| New York | June 11, 12 and 13 | Whiteface | White Face Inn on Lake Placid |
| California | June 13 and 14 | San Francisco | Jack Tar |
| Washington-Oregon* | June 21 and 22 | Portland, Ore. | Sheraton-Portland |
| Tennessee | Sept. 5 and 6 | Nashville | Hermitage Hotel |
| Arkansas | Sept. 10 and 11 | Hot Springs | Arlington Hotel |
| Nevada | Sept. 11, 12 and 13 | Sparks | Sparks Nugget |
| Georgia | Sept. 13 and 14 | Jeckyll Island | Corsair Motel |
| Michigan | Sept. 18, 19 and 20 | Lansing | Jack Tar |
| Rocky Mountain | Sept. 19, 20 and 21 | Salt Lake City, Utah | Utah Hotel |
| North Carolina | Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2 and 3 | Pinehurst | Carolina Hotel |
| | | | Motor Lodge |
| New England | Oct. 1, 2 and 3 | Poland, Me. | Poland Spring Hotel |
| USITA | Oct. 22, 23, and 24 | Chicago | Conrad Hilton |
| Virginia | Nov. 8 and 9 | Roanoke | Hotel Roanoke |
| Oklahoma | Nov. 14 and 15 | Oklahoma City | Skirvin |

*Joint meeting

ment linking the expropriation to Washington's "Alliance for Progress" program of aid to Latin America.

One newspaper said the expropriation of the telephone system of a subsidiary of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. was "very untimely" in view of a scheduled trip to the United States in April by President Joao Goulart. The newspaper said the action by the state of Rio Grande do Sul would "favor the view that in Brazil there is a latent sentiment of hostility toward foreign capital" at a time when Brazil's economic development requires such capital.

#### Clapp Testifies

Norman Clapp, REA administrator, told the Senate Agriculture Subcommittee on Feb. 9 that he would give each member of the committee on a confidential basis detailed information on REA generation and transmission loans. He said he thought it would be unfair to co-op applicants if he made loan information public while the loans are being processed.

The purpose of Clapp's Capitol Hill appearance was to attempt to justify REA's budget request of 345 million dollars for electric loans, 135 million dollars for telephone loans and a jump of $300,000 to cover administrative costs during fiscal 1963. Clapp said that a total of 700 million dollars in electric loan applications were likely with 550 million dollars earmarked for generation and transmission.

When one of the Senators asked Clapp if REA envisions ultimately generating all of its own power, he said, "No." He said he hopes that "private power will be reasonable as to rates."

#### REA Borrowers' General Funds

On Feb. 12, the Rural Electrification Administration issued a bulletin to set forth REA recommendations with respect to general funds by REA borrowers.

By "general funds", REA means all the cash and bonds or similar securities and investments which are not held in trustee or similar accounts specified by contractual agreements.

REA pointed out that it is the responsibility of each borrower to determine the proper use of its general funds, but REA is "properly concerned" that investments and expenditures of general funds shall not impair the government's security, the ability of the borrower to repay its notes as scheduled, or the accomplishment of the objectives of the Rural Electrification Act.

The bulletin said that the amount of working capital and reserve funds required should be determined by each borrower on the basis of its experience and needs. REA offered the following suggestions and recommendations, however for consideration by borrowers:

(1) Each borrower should have sufficient working capital to meet promptly its operating costs, quarterly debt service requirements, routine plant replacements and interim financing of current construction. Generally, the funds needed for those purposes should not exceed 6 per cent of total plant.

(2) A borrower also should have a reserve fund to meet unusual or unpredictable requirements such as contingencies and extensive replacements of plant which cannot be financed from current operating income and working capital. The amount needed for these replacements should reflect such factors as the age and condition of plant and policies on replacements. Reserve funds needed for such replacements generally should not exceed 6 per cent of total plant. In considering the amount of reserve funds needed for contingencies, consideration should be given to possible storm damage and other "acts of God" not covered by insurance and to possible loss of revenue from large and uncertain loads. Generally, the reserve funds needed for contingencies should not exceed 3 per cent of total plant.

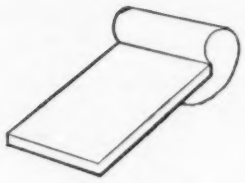
REA said that in the investment and handling of their working capital and reserve funds, it is recommended that borrowers give primary consideration to safety and liquidity. In the interest of safety, REA recommends that funds be kept in banks whose deposits are insured by the FDIC or invested in securities of the United States government or of institutions insured or guaranteed by the United States government or by an instrumentality thereof. Liquidity is determined by the period of time required to convert the investment into cash without loss.

The demand deposit funds placed in checking accounts, on which no return is received, should be in banks insured by FDIC and kept at a minimum consistent with the operating needs of the business.

After making provision for the time deposits and investment funds that should be kept in checking accounts,

*(Continued on page 57)*

# The Plant Man's NOTEBOOK



By RAY BLAIN, Technical Editorial Director

THE WRITER RECENTLY enjoyed listening to an address on the nation's current television needs by Newton W. Minow, chairman of the Federal Communication Commission, at the National Press Club in Washington, D. C.

Chairman Minow stated that all-channel television sets will be the FCC's No. 1 legislative goal during the present session of Congress. The proposed bills will require that all television sets manufactured for shipment in interstate commerce must be capable of receiving all 82 TV channels in the public domain—the 70 UHF as well as the 12 VHF channels.

Since 1952, the Federal Communications Commission has assigned enough frequencies to television to accommodate more than 1,900 commercial stations and 275 educational stations. Twelve channels (numbers 2 to 13) were assigned to the VHF (Very High Frequency) range and 70 channels (numbers 14 to 83) were assigned in the UHF (Ultra High Frequency) range. The plan provides for 591 VHF and 1,362 UHF commercial stations. Today, we have only 543 commercial stations, 458 in the VHF and 85 in the UHF.

In the case of the educational stations, the plan envisaged 92 VHF and 184 UHF. Today, we have only 44 educational VHF stations and 18 educational UHF stations. We have about reached the saturation of the VHF band. There are, in general, no more unused VHF channels in the populous areas. The case of the UHF is diametrically opposite. We have an abundance of UHF channels available for assignment, but in the absence of a substantial number of homes equipped to receive UHF, there is little demand for these channels.

Chairman Minow stated further that Americans now own 55 million television sets. More homes have television sets than indoor plumbing. Television each day reaches an audience of 100 million people. From the time they wake in the morning until bedtime, children under 12 spend 70 million hours in front of sets. The average American family today spends almost five and one-half hours of its time watching television.

•

The Ohio Bell Telephone Co. provides a 200-station communication system for the Ohio Penitentiary in Columbus. This system boasts a number of distinctive features, tailored specifically to meet the prison needs.

Red telephones marked "crash alarm", located in the office of the Inside Deputy Warden and in the main gate guard room, permit the prison officials to simultaneously ring all guard tower telephones, even if calls in progress must be disconnected. Direct lines to the houses of principal prison officials keep them informed in any emergency.

Other special services include a "line load control" which cuts off 160 inside stations in case of an emergency to prevent inmates from "jamming" the system, and "executive right-of-way", which permits supervisory personnel to bridge established telephone connections and either monitor or cut into conversations.

All prison visitors, including Ohio Bell personnel, are subjected to "frisking" before being permitted to enter the gates, and vehicles and contents must be thoroughly inspected. Once approved for entry, visitors are issued passes and escorted on their rounds by members of the 304-man guard force. In addition, the prison officials take a rather dim view of telephone installers bringing ladders inside the walls. This is understandable, since an escapee would virtually require a ladder to skirt the 30-foot walls surrounding the 23-acre Penitentiary expanse.

•

The General Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania recently installed its first dial PBX in Erie's new Holiday Inn Motel.

This dial system includes a call metering service, that automatically records all local calls placed by motel guests, and diversion circuits, which revert any long distance call back to the motel operator. The system enables a motel guest to make his own local calls, in addition to dialing room-to-room without operator's assistance.

The system is also equipped with a modern message waiting service, which eliminates any possibility of a guest missing an important message. Aiding greatly in the over-all motel communication system is a Call Commander system. Color telephones are also installed in all of the 135 motel rooms.

•

We have a letter from David W. Murphy of Gorham, N. H., in which he refers to an item which appeared on this page last December concerning the new radio-telephone system atop Mt. Washington.

Mr. Murphy states that while on a walking trip last June, he made a call from the top of Mr. Washington, and the circuit was good and clear. He also mentions that there are several grounded telephone circuits remaining in service in that area. The majority of these lines are strung on trees and supported by split-type porcelain insulators. One of these grounded lines is about 40 miles in length. The lines primarily serve fire wardens and woods operations in New Hampshire and Maine.

•

The postal meter of the Lincoln (Neb.) Telephone & Telegraph Co. prints the following slogan, in addition to the required postage: "In one emergency—Your telephone may be worth its cost for a lifetime". This slogan not only makes sense, but it is also mighty fine telephone publicity.

•

The writer recently used a rural line on the eastern shore of Maryland to make a call and found the service excellent. This was a four-party line, and the station we talked over was about 16 miles from the exchange. The entire line is connected through aerial cable, which undoubtedly accounted for the absence of noise and cross talk. The 500-type telephone, though

equipped with a dial, is now connected to a manual exchange. We understand that this exchange will be converted to dial operation in the near future.

This call convinced us that rural telephone service can be good in this modern age of comunications.

•

During every workday of 1961, the Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Co. installed 26 new telephones per hour —55,000 in 12 months. However, it requires more than a telephone and a few pieces of wire to bring service to a new customer. It requires new construction, also. Last year, this company spent 10 million dollars for new telephone facilities. Furthermore, this increase requires efficient business methods. During the past year, this company installed an ultra-modern computer system to speed subscribers' billing, employe payrolls and statistical reports. Altogether, the Carolina company has invested more than 107 million dollars in its telephone plant.

Most of all, telephone progress of this type takes people. Today, this company's telephone family totals more than 2,300 men and women located throughout eastern North Carolina. They were paid over 9.3 million dollars in 1961—a significant contribution to the area's economy. In support of local governments, the company paid over three-fourths of a million dollars in county and municipal taxes. State and federal taxes amounted to 6.5 million dollars more.

•

We heard a story the other day about an enterprising office supply man in Australia who, upon hearing that a large industrial firm was planning to move nearby, made plans to secure some business. He obtained a list of the company's executives, and wined and dined them daily in hopes of obtaining an order, but without results. The day before the firm's grand opening, he had about given up hope when the telephone rang.

A company official casually gave a big order to be delivered immediately. Our hero recovered from his shock, delivered the order on time and was rewarded with a large daily order.

Later, he ventured to ask the management of the firm which move of his elaborate campaign had proved to be the clincher.

"We never heard of you," he was told. "We picked your name from the classified pages of the telephone directory."

**Cross Talk**

It is claimed that only Americans can afford chairs that vibrate and cars that don't.

# Plant Man's QUIZ

By RAY BLAIN, Technical Editorial Director

**Q. What is considered the best method of removing old cable lashing wire, when cables must be relashed or the messenger strand replaced?**

A. It is suggested that you consider the use of a special tool called a lashing wire remover. This tool consists of a tapering framework of steel rods, terminating in a point at the forward end with a hinged gate. A saddle at the rear is equipped with a roller at the top and bottom. The nose is designed to ride between the strand and the cable as the upper roller rides the strand. The lower roller supports the cable as the lashing wire is being removed.

This tool permits the lashing wire to be collected at a point where it can be cut away with pliers, tinners' snips, or a special tool designed for this purpose.

•

**Q. Is it possible to locate trouble in a steel-tape-armored cable by the tone and exploring coil method?**

A. In general, this method is not recommended for cables having steel tapes or wire armor protection, due to the shielding effect of these materials. The steel covering in stalpeth cable has some shielding effect. In most cases, however, troubles in it can be located fairly well by the exploring coil method.

•

**Q. We would like to have some information on power contact protectors and how they are used.**

A. Power contact protectors are made up of air gap arrester blocks that are connected between an open wire telephone circuit and ground. These arrester blocks are designed to break down at approximately 3000 volts to ground and have high current-carrying capacity.

When an open wire telephone circuit equipped with this type of protector comes in contact with an electrical supply circuit that has a voltage to ground in excess of 3000, the protector gaps break down and furnish a low impedance path to ground for the electrical system fault current. This permits rapid de-energization of the electrical circuit.

Due to the fact that this type protection is used to provide a path to ground for electrical supply currents in the event of a power contact, and since another function of this protector is to reduce the load on subscribers' station protectors, it is evident that the lowest resistance ground connection practicable should be provided to insure their proper operation. This condition can usually be properly met if the ground terminal of the contact protector is connected to the multi-grounded neutral of the electrical system.

•

**Q. What is the "Director" as used in a dial switching system and what is its function?**

A. The "Director"—an Automatic Electric Co. registered trade-mark—is an automatic-telephone-system register-translator sender. A register receives and stores pulses. A translator converts information about a call into a new form to perform the desired subsequent operation. A sender transmits pulses to a distant office.

•

**Q. Please let me know where I may buy a small light-weight spinner for use in lashing small cables.**

A. It is suggested that you consider the use of the model "S", a spinning machine that is designed for spinning small cables, from drop cord to approximately 1-inch in diameter.

This machine may be used in two ways for spinning small cable. One is that in which the machine remains stationary and the wire and strand are pulled through it; the other that in which the strand and cable are in place and the spinner is pulled along the strand. This spinner uses either .045 or .061 wire and weighs only 14 pounds. It spins a 12-inch spiral with the correct tension.

THE

# TRAFFIC PAGE

By WINNIE BURNETT

ONCE UPON a time a night operator was busily working, checking and sorting toll tickets. It was 2 a.m. This was a small office, and all the other operators had left at 10 p.m. The people in this town usually were in bed by 10 o'clock, so there were very few calls made after that time.

At 2:01 a.m. the night buzzer sounded and the operator speedily answered the signal. To her "Operator?" there was at first no response, then she heard a faint sound and a groan.

"This is the operator. May I help you?" she asked.

"Police—please get help," a voice said and then dwindled away to a moan.

At the first sound of "police" this alert operator dialed the police number, at the same time speaking encouragingly to the party on the line.

I'll get the police immediately. What is your address, please?"

**ABOUT THIS TIME** the police department answered, and with the help of the operator finally secured the address and some of the details. The party had heard a noise and upon investigation, surprised a burglar who had slugged him brutally and escaped.

Due to the immediate and alert response of the operator, the police were able to apprehend the burglar not far from the scene. The injured resident was rushed to the hospital where immediate emergency treatment kept the danger of complications to a minimum.

The operator was commended by the resident, the police and her company, for alertness and willingness to help. They spoke of the prompt answer probably saving pain and serious complications because the injured person could have become unconscious before giving the address if the operator had been less alert. Said the operator:

"I try to answer *all* signals as soon as they appear. Not only do I want to give fast service to all customers, but *any* signal could be someone desperately needing help—at once. So, I regard each new signal appearance as a possible emergency. Gee—it *could* be someone at *my* home, too!"

**MOST COMMENDABLE,** that thought and attitude. And most operators feel the same responsibility and desire to give prompt, helpful service to all customers.

But—

Once upon a time there was a night operator who chose night hours only because there wasn't much work she *had* to do. In this small office there was only one operator on duty at night, so she had no one there telling her what to do all the time. There was ticket work to be done, but it didn't take long—anyhow, if she didn't finish she could say she had been "too busy."

There were very few calls after 10 p.m., and most of those were unimportant social calls (she knew!), so there never was any reason to bother about being in a hurry to answer. Let 'em wait!

**THIS OPERATOR** never wore a headset—after all she kept it plugged into the board so that was "ready" enough. And she preferred to sit in a different chair—the operator chairs made her sit up too straight, as if posture and alertness and speed were necessary at night.

So, one night this operator had made herself comfortable and was deeply engrossed in a new Mickey Spillane, oblivious to anything else. The night buzzer sounded—and sounded. At last the operator looked up angrily as the calling party started flashing.

"Ah! Hold your horses. I'll answer you so you can talk to your sweetie pie."

And taking her own time she picked up the headset. It was tangled, so it took some time to get the ear piece to her ear. All the time the signal was flashing. To her it only seemed impatience, this flashing—no thought of a frantic emergency entered her head. She finally plugged, opened the key and said "Operator." A man screamed:

"Get me the fire department—oh, please hurry!" And he called the operator by name.

**TERRIFIED,** she tried to learn for sure what she feared, but the line went dead. She dialed the fire department, but could tell them only that the calling line had gone dead before she could secure an address. She begged the fire department to hold the line while she made some checks. She was sure she had recognized the voice—of her brother. Sure enough, she found his line out of order, and she knew it had been o.k. earlier.

So the fire truck went to that address, sirens screaming. Too late. . . the house and all furnishings completely destroyed. Fortunately, all members of the family had escaped with only one being injured. You're right! The operator's brother was badly burned while trying to rouse the operator to get help.

**THIS SOUNDS** too far-fetched, you say? No operator would be so careless? No office management would leave so disinterested a person to care for the service alone? Are you sure? How much do you know of your night service? What do you know of the feeling of responsibility your operators have? Can their judgment be trusted? Do you let seniority rule in choosing

*(Continued on page 40)*

# TODAY'S HIGHLIGHTS

## of finance-taxes-business trends

By WILLARD F. STANLEY

BOND MARKET FAIRLY TRANQUIL: There was little movement in the bond market during the 30 days ended Feb. 19. The Wall Street Journal tabulation of new utility funded debt issues at Feb. 15 indicated that average then-current bid prices for nine new utility bond issues resulted in interest yields about two decimals (0.02 per cent per annum) below the average yield based on the original offering prices of the same obligations.

During the above period there was a 12-billion-dollar exchange of federal obligations of less than five-year maturity, as well as a subsequent exchange offer involving about 19 billion dollars of new federal obligations for outstanding securities. These latter new federal obligations matured over long terms, the lengthiest being 36 years, while those in exchange for which they were offered are believed to have been originally of a maturity of 10 years or more. Since the former exchange dealt with relatively short-term obligations and the latter involved exchange of long-term securities for other lengthy maturities; probably neither of these items had any considerable effect on the supply and demand for utility bonds, nor did they materially affect the prices thereof.

Around the middle of February, the AT&T brought to market 300 million dollars of (non-convertible) debentures, the largest offering ever to be purchased at competitive bidding. The debentures were priced to yield 4.52 per cent and carried a five-year prohibition of redemption. At this writing, the issue appears to have been favorably received.

The heavy additional yield which had to be paid because of the phenomenal size of the offering is evidenced by a comparison of this issue with the 10.5-million-dollar issue of El Paso Electric which was offered Feb. 7 on a 4.55 per cent basis. The latter was rated double "A", while the telephone debentures carried a triple "A" rating. This higher rating should have tended to reduce the yield on the telephone debentures at least from 4.52 to 4.42 per cent.

Furthermore, the El Paso bonds carried no redemption prohibition, which is usually supposed to be worth 0.20 to .25 per cent per annum in reduced yield. Using the lower figure, this would, theoretically, further reduce the yield on the telephone debentures from 4.42 to 4.22 per cent as compared with the 4.52 per cent yield basis on which the issue came to market. This does not mean, of course, a stiffening of yields for long-term securities generally. The higher yield results from the unique size of the telephone offering.

Informed opinion seems still to favor strongly, higher interest rates during the first half of this year. It must be said, however, that these predictions haven't

*(Continued on page 26)*

**Mr. Stanley, formerly a utility financial executive, is now president of Corporate Services, Inc. of New York City and is well known as a financial writer. He is a member of the Controllers Institute of America and the New York Society of Security Analysts. He serves on the Finance Management Committee and the Tax Committee of the Controllers Institute (N. Y. Control). His articles are appearing once a month in TELEPHONY.**

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been realized during the first six weeks of that period, nor does there seem to be any important reason why yields should drastically increase in the near future, although perhaps in a few months the story will be different and the predictors of higher interest rates will be vindicated.

Under these circumstances it doesn't seem wise to accelerate offerings of utility funded debt ahead of normal schedules. On the other hand there seems even greater reason not to defer such offerings.

After the peak of 23.3 times, recorded for November 1961, the average price-earnings ratio of utilities dipped to 22.5 times in December and to 21.6 times in January. Despite this moderate decline, the average is still phenomenally high and no doubt improved in February. Therefore, sale of common stock by utilities for equity money needs of the next few years would seem indicated.

* * *

STOCK MARKET SNAPS BACK: Following the sharp decline, during the 30 days after the turn of the year, the stock market averages reversed themselves dramatically during the period from Jan. 28 to Feb. 23 and won back more than half of the ground lost in the initial fall in prices. This was a far less unexpected development than the original decline, since the market continued, during the entire period from Jan. 1 to Feb. 22, to receive good news almost uniformly as to all economic fronts and since all the predictions of economists, business leaders and the Administration continue to be highly optimistic.

The President recently predicted a 23 per cent climb in corporate profits in 1962, while outstanding and informed sources have gone as far as to anticipate a 25 per cent profits rise for the first six months of 1962.

There was, at the beginning of 1962, only a single important adverse factor with respect to the stock averages (if we exclude the relatively distant possibility of a protracted steel strike) and that was the phenomenally high price-earnings ratios at which so many stocks were selling. Even this factor, however, was partially mitigated by the expectation of considerably higher earnings in the new year, which should serve to reduce these ratios in the direction of more normal figures.

The New York Times 50-combined-stock average in the Jan. 28-Feb. 23 period recovered about half the 4 per cent decline registered in the forgoing 30 days. At Feb. 23, this average was 2 per cent below the beginning of the year. It reflected a 14 per cent increase over the end of 1960 and a decline of about 5 per cent from the 1959 year-end.

Long range, the consensus appears to be that the averages should reflect at least a moderate gain for 1962, although this gain may well fall behind the rate of increase in corporate earnings.

* * *

THE ECONOMY: In the face of the well-nigh universal chorus of favorable news, two straws of contrary leaning recently were made public: first, a drop in the industrial production average from 115 to 114 in January, and, second, a moderate fall in retail sales for that month. Feeling about the steel-labor situation seems generally optimistic at this writing, but the parties haven't yet "locked horns" in real controversy.

* * *

GOOD NEWS ON TAXES: Such was the recent announcement that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives had voted to include utilities under the new tax credit proposal to the extent of 4 per cent of expenditures for expansion, instead of the 8 per cent credit proposed to be allowed with respect to other corporations.

This situation would be further improved if the utility industries (or any of them) could prevail on the committee to provide in the bill that the tax credit for utilities should not be considered earnings in fixing rates to consumers. The government is as much interested in including such a provision as the utilities, since the operation of the rate-making technique has the effect of reducing income tax payments under such a credit by double the amount which would apply in case of non-regulated corporations. Probably only about 40 per cent of this double reduction in taxes would be recovered from customers receiving this benefit, i.e., industrial and commercial customers, who would increase their taxable income accordingly.

# LADDER SAFETY RULES

By JOHN A. BRACKEN

STRICT observance of safety practices is necessary when working with ladders if accidents are to be held to a minimum. Accidents are always costly and may cause serious physical injury and suffering, so the importance of observing safety practices cannot be overemphasized. Ladders are considered one of the most dangerous tools in the telephone industry and careless use of them is responsible for many serious accidents.

In view of this hazard, the following review of safety precautions is offered with the hope that it will prove beneficial in the prevention of serious ladder accidents.

### General Safety Precautions

(1) Ladders should never be used unless they are in good condition and strong enough to support the required weight they are designed to carry. Furthermore, they must be of sufficient length to permit a workman to perform his duties without climbing above a safe point. When a man climbs a ladder the center of gravity of his body and the ladder combination is raised. This reduces the stability especially on very long ladders when excessive sidewise movement may cause a loss of balance resulting in a fall.

(2) When using a ladder, a workman should first make certain that it is securely in place and, then, that he is secure on the ladder prior to starting his work. A secure ladder must never lean either to the right or left. If one side is lower than the other, suitable blocking should be placed under the lower leg for leveling.

(3) Speed should be avoided when climbing or descending a ladder. Always face the ladder and take one step at a time and have both hands free to grasp the hand rails.

(4) Ladders should never be placed on a box or other makeshift support to gain additional height. Always make certain that the ladder is of sufficient length to properly handle the job.

(5) The top end of the ladder must always be placed on a support of ample strength to support the weight of the ladder and the workman.

(6) Workmen should never carry heavy objects either up or down a ladder. A suitable handline should be provided for this purpose.

(7) Proper maintenance practices should be observed to make certain that ladders are clean and free of dirt, grease, and other foreign matter at all times. If a workman's shoes are made slippery by mud or grease they should be properly cleaned prior to climbing a ladder. One little slip can cause a serious accident.

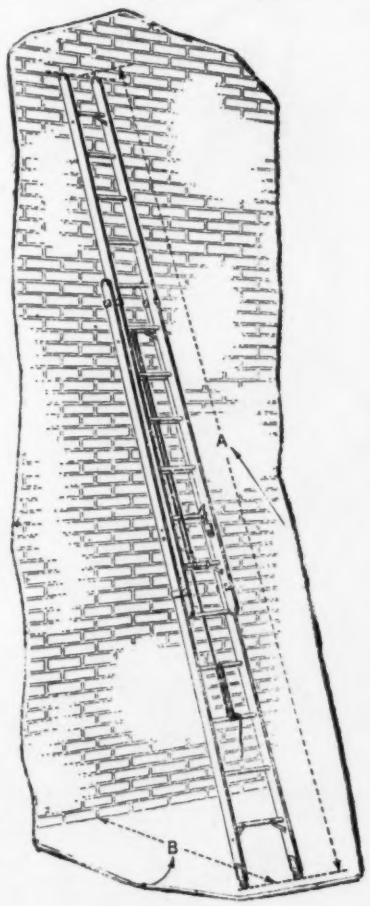


Fig. 1

(8) Ladders should never be used in a high wind except in an emergency. In this case, proper precautions should be taken to hold them firmly in place.

(9) When using a handline on a ladder, the free end should never be allowed to dangle within reach of pedestrians or moving vehicles. Neither should the line be tied to the ladder or around the workman's body.

(10) Ladders must never be placed in front of doors opening toward them. Neither should they be placed in front of elevators, stairways, fire escapes, passageways, moving machinery, etc. Passageways or other locations, where ladders may be bumped by passing vehicles, should also be avoided. When ladders must be used in these dangerous locations, they should always be properly guarded by another workman.

(11) Tools or materials should never be thrown to a workman on a ladder. Neither should these items be taken to him by another workman climbing the ladder. It is always dangerous for two workmen to be on a ladder at one time. Again, make use of the handline in the interest of safety.

(12) When using a ladder in a tree, the larger limbs should be selected for its support. When the top rung of a ladder is placed against the tree trunk, it should be lashed securely to prevent turning when the workman's weight is placed on one side.

(13) When a ladder must be used in a location exposed to pedestrian or vehicle traffic, warning signs should be properly placed, or the space around the ladder roped off or otherwise barricaded.

(14) When ladders are transported by motor vehicles they must be properly supported and secured to prevent damage and weakening from road shock. If the ladder extends beyond the rear of the vehicle a red warning flag or other signal must be attached to the projecting end.

(15) The side rails of wooden ladders should be kept free of splinters by periodic dressing with sand paper.

(16) When ladders develop known defects they should be removed from service and tagged "DANGEROUS—DO NOT USE."

(17) When not in use, wooden ladders should be stored in a well ventilated location where they are not exposed to the elements.

**Use of Extension Ladders**

The following safety precautions should be observed in using extension ladders:

(1) Extension ladders consist of two sections of equal length—lower and upper. The sum of the two lengths constitutes the rated size of the ladder. The maximum working length is 3 to 4 feet less than the rated ladder size. This will depend upon the predetermined minimum overlap of the two sections when the ladder is fully extended. It is always a good safety practice, however, never to extend the upper section above the fourth rung from the top of the lower section.

(2) When the ladder is extended, make certain that the automatic locks attached to each side rail of the upper section properly engage the selected rung of the lower section. Also, securely tie the ladder rope to one rung in the lower section.

(3) Referring to *Fig. 1*, the safe angle for the use of an extension ladder is that in which the horizontal distance between the ladder top support, to the base, as shown at point "B", is a minimum of one-fifth, maximum one-fourth, the length of the ladder between supports indicated by dotted line "A". Both feet of the ladder should also be level and on a line parallel to the surface on which the top of the ladder is placed. If ladder is secured at top and bottom, a workman may increase security by bending a knee over second rung above.

(4) The length of an extension ladder should be such that a workman may perform his duties when standing no higher than on the fourth rung from the top. This position will place the siderails within easy reach.

(5) A workman should never lean to the right or to the left so that his shoulder extends more than approximately 12 inches beyond the ladder side rail. When the weight of the body is thrown to one side, the ladder has a tendency to slip at the top and may cause the workman to lose his balance. The only safe method is to descend and move the ladder to the point it is desired to reach.

(6) When lowering an extension ladder, the downward motion of the top section should be controlled so that it is eased to the ground. The side rails may be weakened by frequent dropping. Moreover, when raising or lowering the upper section, the hands should be kept off the rungs and only the side rails handled in this operation. Workmen should also take care to keep their feet in the clear.

(7) When an extension ladder equipped with wheel spurs is used on a concrete floor, sidewalks, etc., the holding power of the spurs may be considerably reduced. When the ladder is unstable under these conditions it should be held in place by a second workman. This may be accomplished

**Fig. 2**

by standing in front of the ladder, grasping the hand rails, one in each hand, and pressing a foot against the bottom of the inner side of each rail. This position should be maintained for the period a workman is on the ladder. Ladders equipped with antiskid safety shoes will prove most effective to prevent slipping on a dry concrete surface. These shoes must not, however, be expected to hold on a wet, greasy or oily surface.

(8) When an extension ladder is used on an aerial cable, it should be placed on the field or sidewalk side to be in the clear of passing vehicles. Prior to placing the ladder against the suspension strand, a definite determination should be made that the strand has adequate strength to support the required load. When the ladder is placed against a suspension strand on a steep slope it should be securely lashed to prevent slipping down hill. The workman should also increase his security further by passing his safety strap around the cable and suspension strand and one side rail of the ladder between two rungs.

(9) A ladder should never be moved from one location to another while extended. For safety reasons, it should be first lowered and then again extended at the new location.

(10) The pulleys, locks, springs and other moving parts of extension ladders should be properly lubricated at regular intervals. This will not only make them operate better, but will also increase their safety dependability.

(11) Workmen should always remove linemen's spurs prior to climbing any type of ladder.

**Use of Step Ladders**

When using step ladders, the following precautions should be followed:

(1) When using a step ladder, it is most important that it be properly positioned for the work to be accomplished. It should not be placed too near nor too far from the work and must be at the proper angle. The front lower end of the laddder should rest on a flat level surface with all treads horizontal. The spreaders must also be fully extended and locked in place.

(2) When climbing or descending a step ladder, workmen should keep both hands free for holding the side rails.

(3) It is always a dangerous practice for workmen to over-reach when standing on a step ladder. The ladder should be properly placed so that overreaching is not necessary. Standing on the top of the step ladder is a dangerous practice which should be avoided in every case.

(4) Tools or material should never be left on the top step of a ladder. They are an ever present hazard if a ladder is moved or bumped into, as indicated in *Fig. 2*.

(5) Care should be exercised when closing a step ladder or a bruised finger may result.

(6) Some common step ladder defects are loose or broken hinges, loose top rail across the back of the front section, defective rails at the back braces, broken treads and bulging sides. A constant check of these points may prevent a serious accident such as the collapse of the ladder while in use.

Ladder accident prevention is in all cases a matter of individual attitude. A workman who does not take time to make a special effort to anticipate an unexpected accident and eliminate the probability of it happening is more likely to suffer an accident than one who cultivates the habit of applying all safety precautions governing the use of ladders.

# REA Reports Authorization For 16 Telephone Loans

The RURAL ELECTRIFICATION Administration has announced the following telephone loans.

Elmore City (Okla.) Telephone Co., $152,000; Feb. 12.

This loan will help to improve service for 243 subscribers and to furnish initial service to 36 subscribers. The borrower has recently acquired the Turner Telephone Exchange now furnishing magneto service in the Sterling area to the subscribers who will receive improved service.

A new dial central office will replace the Sterling magneto facilities. The two REA loans to this borrower will aid it to bring new and improved service to 907 subscribers. Approximately 645 subscribers now receive dial service from the borrower's Elmore City Exchange.

•

Fairmount (Ga.) Telephone Co.; $217,000; Feb. 12.

These funds will assist in furnishing initial service to 257 subscribers; enlarging headquarters facilities at Fairmount; installing facilities to provide dial mobile radio telephone service for seven subscribers, and for system maintenance.

REA loans to this borrower will help it to bring new and improved service to 799 subscribers. Both the Fairmount and the Ranger exchanges are in operation serving approximately 435 subscribers.

•

The Peoples Telephone Co., Rio, Wis., (mailing address: Box 56, Portage, Wis.); $1,428,000; Feb. 14.

Funds will help to improve service for 3,160 existing subscribers and to serve 411 new subscribers. This new borrower of REA loan funds, a commercial corporation, now furnishes magneto and common battery service through exchanges at Cambria, Fall River, Fox Lake, Randolph and Rio.

The company will replace the five switchboards with new dial central offices. The Randolph building also will house commercial office facilities.

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West Wisconsin Telephone Cooperative, Downsville; $104,000; Feb. 14.

These funds will aid in furnishing new service to 59 subscribers, and in completing the authorized system.

REA loans to this borrower will assist in making possible new and improved service to 1,717 subscribers. The five exchanges of the system now provide dial service to approximately 1,380 subscribers.

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Halls Telephone Co., Fountain City, Tenn. (mailing address: Route 11, Knoxville 18, Tenn.); $190,000; Feb. 14.

This load will aid in furnishing initial service to 69 subscribers, installing facilities to provide a higher grade of service for existing subscribers, remodeling the combined dial and commercial office building in Fountain City and completing the authorized system.

REA loans to this company will help it to bring new and improved service to 1,441 subscribers. The system now furnishes dial service to approximately 1,175 subscribers through its one exchange at Halls Crossroads.

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Capital Telephone Co., Hickman, Neb., $189,000; Feb. 14.

This loan will be used to assist in improving service for 254 subscribers and in providing initial service to 50 subscribers. The borrower proposes to acquire the facilities of the Palmyra Telephone Co., now furnishing magneto service to the subscribers who will receive improved service. The acquired system includes the Palmyra exchange. A new dial central office will replace the existing magneto switchboard at Palmyra.

REA loans to the Capital company will help make possible new and improved service to 1,839 subscribers. Five of its proposed six exchanges now furnish dial service to approximately 1,290 subscribers.

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Tyler (Minn.) Telephone Co.; $97,000; Feb. 14.

This loan will be used to aid in improving service for 150 subscribers and in furnishing initial service to 50 subscribers. The subscribers who will receive improved service are now served by the Lynd Telephone Co. which the borrower has recently acquired and proposes to consolidate.

A new dial central office will replace the existing central office at Lynd. The two REA loans to this borrower will assist in making possible new and improved service to 1,200 subscribers. The Arco and Tyler exchanges now furnish dial service to approximately 910 subscribers.

Somerset Telephone Co., North Anson, Me.; $308,000; Feb. 14.

Funds will be used to help serve 351 new subscribers in the service area. Expanded central office facilities will be required. In addition, loan funds will be used to help to construct a specially designed building on Sugarloaf Mountain to house new microwave toll facilities to serve the existing Bigelow, Kingfield, Stratton and Coburn Gore exchange areas.

REA loans to this borrower will assist in making possible new and improved service to 2,498 subscribers. The 14 exchanges of the system now furnish dial service to approximately 2,150 subscribers.

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Hartland & St. Albans Telephone Co., Hartland, Me.; $143,000; Feb. 14.

Funds will aid in improving service for 197 subscribers and in furnishing initial service to 148 subscribers. The borrower proposes to acquire the Harmony & Wellington Telephone Co. now furnishing magneto service to the existing subscribers.

A new dial central office will replace the magneto switchboard at Harmony. In addition, the borrower plans to construct garage and warehouse facilities in Hartland.

REA loans to this borrower will assist it to bring new and improved service to 1,111 subscribers. The Hartland and the West Ripley exchanges are now furnishing dial service to approximately 760 subscribers.

•

Mo-Kan Dial Co., Inc., Louisburg, Kan.; $561,000; Feb. 14.

This loan will be used to help improve service for 989 subscribers and to furnish initial service to 144 subscribers in Kansas and Missouri. This new borrower of REA loan funds, a commercial company, now furnishes common battery service to 407 subscribers. It proposes to acquire the following magneto telephone facilities which now serve the remaining 582 subscribers:

Dolan Township Mutual Telephone Co., Freeman, Mo.

West Line (Mo.) Mutual Telephone Co.

Farmers Mutual Telephone Co., Louisburg, Kan.

New dial central offices will be contructed at Louisburg, Kan., and Freeman, Mo., to serve the expanded and modernized system.

Provision is also made to remodel the existing central office building in Louisburg for a business office; also to construct a combined warehouse and garage building at the same location. The borrower is considering service

*(Continued on page 41)*

# National Telephone Cooperatives Hold 8th Annual Meeting

By Helen Hardin

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL meeting of the National Telephone Cooperative Association convened at New Orleans, La., on Jan. 15-17. Following two days of managers' institutes, the NTCA held committee meetings on legislation, resolutions, insurance, joint use and highway relocation, safety and job training, interconnecting company relations, and management—all subjects touched upon by Norman Clapp, REA administrator, when he addressed the meeting.

James L. Bass of Carthage, Tenn., national president of the NTCA, gave a report on the year's accomplishments and hopes. In his talk, he flashed back to the meeting held last year in Dallas, Tex., at which time the cooperatives presented a number of challenges to their leadership, as well as to the new REA Administrator, Mr. Clapp. Mr. Bass expressed gratification that, via the avenues of evaluation, suggestion and cooperation, the rural telephone program has progressed, and has now new, well-defined guide posts.

In his opinion, the review of REA loan policies and procedures, which the association had requested of Mr. Clapp last year, "contributed (so) much to the efficiency in operation and the further development of the (rural telephone) program."

**President Bass** also stated that studies are being made relative to control of space communications, a development in which the cooperatives hope for a control "that will insure fair distribution" of benefits among all the groups providing communication service.

The NTCA is maintaining a Washington staff which checks content and substance of legislative programs affecting the rural telephone program, and looks into matters they feel have an impact on the program. Space communications and educational TV are among these.

"We are constantly facing new areas of challange," Mr. Bass said—"not all our problems are in outer space." He noted that the responsibilities of providing modern service, continuing to upgrade present service, and achieving complete area coverage are still with the NTCA, whose members often operate in areas of low population density.

Richard A. Dell, REA Deputy Administrator, of Washington, D.C., addressed the meeting on the subject of a "Trade Association for Subscribers". He based the title of his talk on the fact that telephone cooperatives, as he sees them, are seeking primarily to provide subscribers with service, and act chiefly by presenting their views to legislative committees, such as the Senate Small Business Committee, on issues the co-ops regard as vital areas for broadening subscriber service.

**Mr. Dell reported** that at Dec. 31, 1961, a total of 212 rural telephone cooperatives had borrowed nearly 300 million dollars through the REA program; and as 1961 closed, cooperatives were serving some 380,000 subscribers through about 1,000 dial exchanges.

The deputy administrator said, " . . . If it hadn't been for the cooperative approach and REA loans, I feel sure that most of your subscribers still would lack telephones today. On the national average, you serve only about

**Directors and officers of the National Telephone Cooperative Association at their eighth annual meeting in New Orleans, Feb. 15-17, posed with their executive manager, Morton Langstaff. Standing (left to right) are: C. D. Branch, Robert Jamison, Harold Ebaugh, James R. Wright, L. L. Anderson, D. W. Wright, Mr. Langstaff, and Eldon Snowden. Officers seated (left to right) are: President, James L. Bass of Carthage, Tenn.; secretary-treasurer, James D. O'Connor of Greenfield, Ind., and vice president, B. Maynard Christenson of Irene, S. D.**

2.5 subscribers to the mile of line, and in some places, you serve less than one subscriber per mile." He added, "Now, who could possibly start a system to serve such thin cut-over areas except the subscribers themselves, the people who are going to benefit?"

Regarding the future, he said, "We all know that there are still a number of territories in the United States where the population density is too low to attract profit-motive companies, and where co-ops will have to build the lines if they are built at all."

Mr. Dell appealed to his audience to "Encourage and assist other groups of rural people who are willing to pay for modern telephone service to get it—the cooperative way. Offer them the benefit of your experience—and you can be sure that REA will do everything within its power to back you up. . . . "

Glenn Bergland, of Thompson, Ia., the immediate past president of the NTCA, presided over the second general session of the association, and presented as a speaker, Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the National Rural Electrical Cooperative Association (NRECA).

The NTCA held panel discussions during the convention on such new developments in telephony as WATS, Telpak and Educational Television (ETV).

In connection with the general subject of rural area development, members heard Richard M. Hausler, director of the rural areas development staff of REA. There were also sectional panels on the topics of (1) insurance; (2) management; and (3) new procedures in toll ticketing.

**During the third** convention session on Jan. 17, Leo Forrest, of Hereford, Tex., vice president, presided. Mr. Forrest introduced Edward Hildreth of the National Space and Aeronautics Administration (NASA), challenging cooperative telephony with a talk entitled "Looking Back on Tomorrow". That his audience appreciates the challenges to communications inherent in the future of the advancing space age, had already been demonstrated in Mr. Bass's references to the association's action upon resolutions written last year.

The keynote speaker before the annual rural telephone cooperatives' meeting was Hon. H. Carl Andersen, Congressman from Minnesota, a member of the House Committee on Appropriations. He has been described as a consistent supporter of the REA program.

Sectional panels for the Northeast, Southeast, Southwest, North Central, and Western areas of REA were also held by the NTCA during the New Orleans meeting.

At the concluding general session the association's secretary-tresurer, B. Maynard Christenson of Irene, S. D. presided.

Judge Darius N. Brown, general counsel for the NTCA, spoke briefly at this session.

Sparking the closing session, and expressing the official viewpoint of REA, Norman M. Clapp, REA Administrator, gave his "Report on Rural Telephony," which was, in many respects, an accounting of his stewardship since assuming his post in the Kennedy administration last year.

Administrator Clapp told the association that adequate service is becoming the rural telephone image.

**He assured** the NTCA that its views are of interest and an influence upon the office in Washington; and as a result of the emphasis upon its resolution on "Safety and Job Training", there is now an REA borrowers' Safety Branch in the REA program services division.

Concerning the resolution on joint use of poles, which the NTCA put forth last year, he announced a revision of the REA policy bulletin on joint use arrangements.

Concerning the resolution asking instructions and technical assistance from REA in determining the feasibility of loans to acquire toll facilities he said, "We encourage the purchase or construction of necessary toll facilities within the service area of the borrower. REA financing and assistance will be forthcoming where such action is in the borrower's interest in proving feasibility and comes clearly within the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act."

Relative to a resolution by the cooperatives on "discriminatory standards", Mr. Clapp made the following observations:

"It became clear to us that in the matter of equity requirements, the cooperatives were somewhat handicapped even after the relaxation of equity requirements in April, 1957. What happened at that time, it seemed to us, was that while equity requirements were virtually eliminated for cooperatives, the greater gain, in a practical sense, went to the commercial companies. Adequate long-term financing for the Independent industry had been difficult to find in any event, but the combination of a low rate of interest and little real required equity offered unusual opportunities for development and long-term net worth accumulation.

"The intent of REA financing was to encourage area coverage by strengthening local responsibility for modern service at reasonable rates. Low equity requirements enabled non-profit cooperatives and many commercial companies to make a good start on area coverage. . . ."

"One unforeseen result of low equity requirements for telephone companies was to make available to commercial investors funds from their own sources for acquisitions at prices in excess of REA valuations."

**Mr. Clapp** believes the bidding up of prices for acquisitions became as much of a handicap for cooperatives as REA's equity requirements.

"The willingness and ability of some companies to provide funds for the excess of the purchase price over the REA loan limit has resulted in the exclusion of cooperatives and less well-financed telephone companies from expansion," he said.

"You are familiar, by now," said Clapp, "with the policies and provisions spelled out in the REA bulletin issued last June, so I will not discuss its contents except to underscore the emphasis which the new requirements put on local ownership and control of the rural community's telephone system. It also requires REA approval of acquisition prices on any systems that are to be kept eligible for REA-financed improvements."

Summing up for the REA, Mr. Clapp said: "As representatives of subscriber-owned systems, you play a unique role in the total telephone picture. I believe that the day will come when you can play a significant yardstick role—a role which provides us with an opportunity to measure the ultimate potential of a rural telephone system.

"**You can take** the leadership in the thinner territory, yet you hold firm in your conviction that area coverage is practical and attainable. Your progress in this direction will give us a better measure of ultimate feasibility within the capacity of specified revenues and density.

"You can take the leadership in working toward a full dollar of service for each rate dollar paid in.

"You can show leadership in developing highest standards of service, in employing new industry developments, in striving toward new concepts of total communication within the home and farm. You can demonstrate by your example that rural people themselves can get out and take the initiative to accomplish the most technical objectives. . . ."

The NTCA elected as its leaders for the 1962-63 year: President, James L. Bass; vice president, B. Maynard Christenson; and as secretary-treasurer, James D. O'Connor of Greenfield, Ind.

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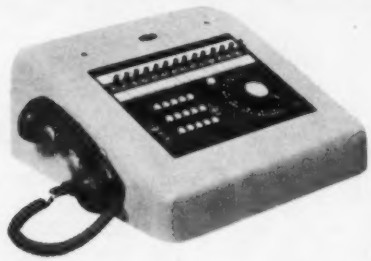

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# Courts and Commissions

## Indiana Rate Appeal Denied By State's Supreme Court

The Indiana Supreme Court on Feb. 13 refused to consider an appeal of a 1958 Indiana Public Service Commission order granting an increase in intrastate toll rates to some 180 Independent telephone companies which had concurred in a rate increase approved for Indiana Bell Telephone Co. (TELEPHONY, Apr. 12, 1958; Dec. 16, and Dec. 30, 1961).

On Apr. 3, 1958, the Indiana commission granted Indiana Bell a $1,105,000 increase in Indiana intrastate toll rates. Following the granting of the increase to Indiana Bell, the commission also authorized the increase for the Independent companies in the state.

Subscribers of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. in Indiana and several Independent companies petitioned the commission for denial of the increase for those companies. On Aug. 1, 1958, the commission refused such a denial.

George L. Diven, then Indiana public counselor, on Mar. 18, 1960, brought before the Indiana Appellate Court an appeal from the commission order.

The appellate court affirmed the commission's order, insomuch as it involves the Indiana exchanges of Illinois Bell, but divided on a 4-4 vote otherwise, and transferred the case to the Indiana Supreme Court.

The supreme court remanded the case to the appellate court on the basis that appeals from decisions of the Indiana commission must be decided by the appellate court, and that it could not transfer such a case to the state supreme court.

The appellate court then affirmed the commission's decision granting the intrastate toll rate increase to the Independent companies. Mr. Diven, who is no longer public counselor, asked the Indiana Supreme Court to reconsider the case, and it was this appeal that the supreme court recently (on Feb. 13) refused to consider.

## Set Fire Alarm Rates in Neb.

The Stanton Independent Telephone Co. has been authorized to establish service for a fire alarm and communication unit for Stanton, which exchange was recently converted to dial operation. A monthly rate of $59.15 will apply. Also approved was a terminating charge of $2,839, which will apply in case the equipment is removed before it has been in service for five years, and which will be reduced by 1/60th for each month the equipment is in service.

## Ill. Commission Hears Rate, Note, Service Petitions

The Illinois Commerce Commission on Feb. 19 heard the application of the Harrisonville Telephone Co., Waterloo, to raise rates.

The commission on Feb. 20 heard the petition of Inland Telephone Co., Champaign, to issue $150,000 of its first mortgage notes.

Also before the commission is the application of the Inland Telephone Co. to establish an exchange at Congerville providing complete graded telephone exchange service. Inland also is seeking a certificate of public convenience and necessity to operate in the Congerville area. Deer Creek Telephone Co. has protested against these applications.

## Minn. Company Gets Approval For Interim And Dial Rates

The Hohman Telephone Co. on Feb. 19 was given permission by the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission to raise rates on an interim basis and to charge dial rates effective on conversion.

The Hohman company is presently rebuilding its Lake Park exchange, which consists of 503 magneto stations. Lake Park will be cut over to dial service. The company is also establishing a new exchange at Cormorant, which will serve 764 subscribers.

Extended area service is proposed between Lake Park and Cormorant, Cormorant and Lake Park and Cormorant and the Pelican Rapids exchange of the Pelican Telephone Co.

The project is being undertaken with the aid of a $674,000 Rural Electrification Administration loan, and plans call for its completion by about Dec. 1, 1962.

The two exchanges will serve approximately 1,369 stations within five years, of which 810 stations will be rural.

Under present rates, the company has a net income of $560 which gives it a 1.59 per cent return on its rate base of $35,195. With interim rates, net income will rise to $2,154, giving it a 6.12 per cent return.

When the dial rates are effected, the company will have net income of $27,432, giving it a rate of return of 4.52 per cent on its new rate base of $606,435.

Present manual rates, for Lake Park, interim manual rates effective Feb. 28, and approved dial rates are as follows:

| | *Present* | *Interim* | *Dial* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Business* | | | |
| One-party | $5.25 | $5.75 | $8.75 |
| Two-party | 4.50 | 5.00 | 7.75 |
| Multi-party rural | 4.00 | 4.25 | 7.25 |
| *Residence* | | | |
| One-party | 3.25 | 3.75 | 6.25 |
| Two-party | 2.75 | 3.00 | 5.50 |
| Four-party | 2.25 | 2.50 | 4.75 |
| Multi-party local | 2.00 | 2.25 | — |
| Multi-party rural | — | — | 5.75 |
| Multi-party rural, 12 or less | 3.25 | 3.50 | — |
| Multi-party rural, over 12 | 2.75 | 3.00 | — |
| Multi-party rural, grounded | 2.25 | 2.50 | — |

| *Cormorant, Dial* | |
|---|---|
| One-party business | $9.75 |
| Two-party business | 8.75 |
| Multi-party rural business | 8.25 |
| One-party residence | 6.75 |
| Two-party residence | 6.00 |
| Four-party residence | 5.25 |
| Multi-party rural residence | 6.25 |

All rates are gross, with a 25-cent discount if paid on or before the 15th day of the month in which service is rendered.

## General Waterworks Buys Control of 2 Ia. Companies

A. W. Sanders, vice president of the Telephone Division of General Waterworks Corp., Philadelphia, states that his company has acquired the majority of the outstanding stock of Lucas County Telephone Co., Chariton, Ia. and its subsidiary, Russell (Ia.) Telephone Co. These companies consist of exchanges at Chariton, Lucas, Russell and Williamson with approximately 4,000 stations serving 95 per cent of Lucas County, Ia.

General Waterworks' telephone sub-

sidiaries are Bear River Telephone Co., Iowa-Illinois Telephone Co., Iowa Western Telephone Co., Minnesota Telephone Co., Marshall County Telephone Co., National Telephone Co., Southeast Iowa Telephone Co. and Western Illinois Telephone Co., serving approximately 85,000 subscribers in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota and Utah. The operating headquarters for these companies are at New London, Ia.

Lucas County Telephone Co. and Russell Telephone Co. will be under the same management as the other subsidiaries.

## C&P Ordered to Reduce Night Toll Rates in Va.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. has been ordered by the Virginia Corporation Commission to reduce toll rates for intrastate calls made after 9 p.m. by $200,000. The new rates will be effective Apr. 15.

This schedule will apply to station-to-station calls made between 9 p.m. and 4:30 a.m. over distances of more than 50 miles and within Virginia. Maximum rate will be 50 cents for the first three minutes and 15 cents for each additional minute.

Current maximum is 90 cents for calls after 6 p.m. and 30 cents for each additional minute.

## Stock Split; Sale of Shares Authorized in N.C.

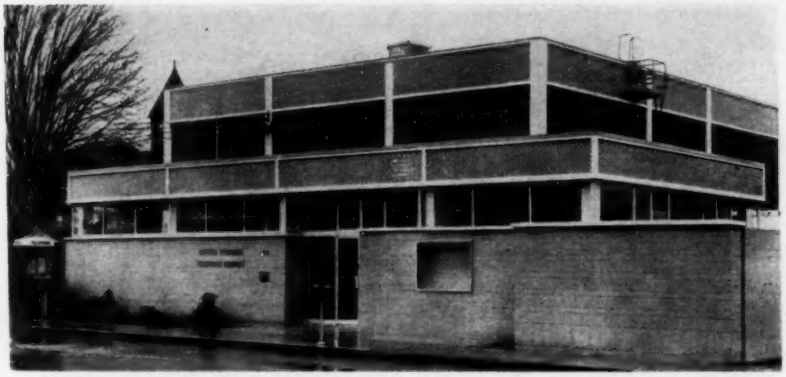
Concord Telephone Co. was authorized by the North Carolina Utilities Commission on Feb. 21 to split its stock and to sell an additional 6,000 shares of non-voting stock (TELEPHONY, Jan. 6).

Holders of both common and non-voting stock will receive one new share for each share now held. The company said it will use $136,360 from its earned surplus to finance this stock distribution.

The Concord company also will sell 6,000 shares of non-voting stock with a par value of $50 to $70 a share. It said it will use the money for expansion of its present system in and around Concord.

## B. C. Telephone Co. Building Eliminates Cable Vault

A split level arrangement of the main floor eliminates the cable vault in the new $198,500 two-story telephone building of masonry and concrete materials which was recently built by British Columbia Telephone Co. The building houses automatic switching equipment for the conversion of the Duncan, Vancouver Island, exchange to dial service in May.



**New British Columbia Telephone Co. building at Duncan, Vancouver Island.**

In connection with the cable installation from a manhole on the street, 20 four-inch fiber ducts extend 71 feet to another manhole built as part of the central office. From this manhole there is an opening into the MDF room and cable runway carries local and toll cables from the manhole up two vertical 90-degree bends to the top of the main frame. Only three local cables required splicing in the manhole.

The manhole floor is 2 feet lower than that of the frame room. In turn, the MDF room floor is 4 feet below the main ground floor level carrying power equipment and employe facilities. A public office is also on the ground floor.

The second story contains dial switching equipment and automatic toll ticketing equipment. At the time of the conversion, direct distance dialing will be introduced in Duncan, an exchange of about 4,300 telephones.

A truck yard is located at the rear of the office.

## Grant Raise, Get Requests For Stock Issues in Ill.

The Illinois Commerce Commission, on Feb. 14, approved a rate increase for the Ashton exchange of the Farmers Telephone Co. of Lee County, Franklin Grove.

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Middle States Telephone Co. of Illinois, Des Plaines was allowed to issue and sell 25,000 shares of its common stock of par value $10 each.

•

County Telephone Co. requested authority to issue $34,000 of its common stock having a par value of $10 per share, and to issue $65,000 in notes secured by a mortgage on its property.

## Ala. Independent Asks Raise

The Alabama Public Service Commission on Feb. 15 was to have heard the application of the Ragland Telephone Co. for a rate increase amounting to $2,500. The company, which serves 410 subscribers in Ragland and the surrounding area, said it plans to use the increase to improve service and facilities.

## Ask to Serve Mo. Exchange; Provide Toll-Free Service

The Midstate Telephone Co. has asked the Missouri Public Service Commission for a certificate to serve an area around Jefferson City which includes New Bloomfield, it was reported on Feb. 9.

According to testimony at a commission hearing, a sales contract was agreed to Dec. 18, 1961, permitting the sale of the New Bloomfield Mutual Telephone Co. to the Kingdom Telephone Co., Auxvasse.

Representatives of the New Bloomfield company said that the sales agreement had been approved by a 12-to-5 vote of the company's line representatives.

Midstate contends that not all of the people in the New Bloomfield mutual system were allowed to vote, and some of those who have a say in the company's business were not asked their opinion on the sales agreement.

The system proposed by the Midstate company would provide toll-free dial service between New Bloomfield, Jefferson City and the remainder of the area to be served by Midstate.

The Kingdom Chamber of Commerce and the New Bloomfield company have sought to block the proposal, contending that New Bloomfield's community of interest lies with Fulton, and that many of the residents do not yet want dial telephones.

A post card survey made by Midstate, and submitted to the commission during the recent hearings, showed 71 per cent of the prospective patrons in the area favored Midstate's proposal.

Midstate spokesmen said they estimated that possibly 90 per cent of the people in the New Bloomfield area are more closely tied to Jefferson City than to Fulton.

## Hawaiian Telephone Elects D.S. Guild As President

Douglas S. Guild on Feb. 9 was named president and a director of Hawaiian Telephone Co. and Alva E. Steadman was named chairman of the board of directors.

John J. Jaquette was appointed executive vice president, a newly created post, and secretary.

Mr. Guild, operations vice president since 1950, succeeds J. Ballard Atherton, who died on Feb. 5. Mr. Steadman, who is chairman of the board at Cooke Trust Co., has been a member of the Hawaiian Telephone Co.'s board of directors since 1933. The chairman's post has been vacant since 1953. Mr. Jaquette has been vice president, controller and secretary of the company.

D. S. GUILD

Other appointments made by the 15-member board of directors at a special meeting were:

Raymond M. Alden, chief engineer, to vice president of operations.

Gerald F. Payne, assistant controller, to vice president and controller.

The other senior officers of the company are Ralph O. Beck, vice president in charge of industrial and public relations, and George B. Palmer, vice president and treasurer.

Mr. Guild joined the company in 1922 as a switchman. In 1930 he was appointed assistant supervisor of dial equipment and eight years later was named plant manager. He served as chief engineer from 1945 until named to the vice president's post in 1950.

A native of Honolulu, Mr. Guild attended Punahou School and continued his education at Armour Institute of Technology, and at the Automatic Electric Co. Training School. He also has attended the Columbia University Graduate School's executive development program in business administration.

J. J. JAQUETTE

Mr. Guild has served as director of the Honolulu Rotary Club, American Red Cross and the Independent Telephone Pioneer Association. He is a member of the Engineering Association of Hawaii and the Armed Forces Communications & Electronics Association.

Mr. Steadman was born in Beresford, S. D. He is a graduate of Stanford University and Harvard Law School. In 1927, he was appointed by President Coolidge as the first judge of the First Circuit Court of Hawaii, and in 1929, he was appointed by the chief justice of Hawaii as judge of the Land Court.

He resigned in 1932 to become vice president and manager of the newly formed Cooke Trust Co., Ltd. He was president of the trust company from 1937 to March, 1959, when he retired from the presidency and became chairman of the board and consultant. Mr. Steadman serves on the board of a number of island companies and has served in various capacities in community charitable institutions.

R. M. ALDEN

Mr. Jaquette was born in Philadelphia, Pa. and graduated from Haverford College in 1939 with a bachelor of science degree in economics. He was awarded a master's degree in business administration by Harvard University in 1941.

After employment with Armstrong Cork Co., he joined the supply corps of the Naval Reserve and served until 1946 with assignments at the aviation supply office in Philadelphia and as logistics planning officer on the staff of the commander, Air Force, Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor.

He then worked for Sears Roebuck & Co. in Honolulu. In 1948, he bought control and served as manager of Cardinal Services, Ltd.

G. F. PAYNE

Mr. Jaquette joined Hawaiian Telephone Co. in 1949 and served as training supervisor, assistant to the treasurer and chief accountant. He was elected secretary and assistant treasurer in 1955, and three years later was elected secretary and controller. He was named a vice president in 1960.

He is a past president of the Tax Foundation of Hawaii and has served as president of the Hawaii chapter of the National Association of Accountants.

Mr. Alden is a native of Palo Alto, Cal. He earned his bachelor of arts degree in engineering at Stanford in 1944, and then served with the Navy until 1946.

After having been a field engineer for the Western Telegraph Co., Mr. Alden joined Hawaiian Telephone in January, 1951, as an assistant engineer. He served as radio engineer, service engineer, electronics engineer, supervisor of transmission and protection engineering and in April, 1956, was named chief engineer.

Mr. Alden is president of the Hawaii Society of Professional Engineers, and was Hawaii chairman of the Institute of Radio Engineers in 1958-59. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Engineering Association of Hawaii, Armed Forces Communications & Electronics Association and the Pacific Coast Electrical Association.

Mr. Payne was born on Dec. 3, 1912 in Owensboro, Ky. After serving in the Army, he joined the company in 1936 as a groundman in the plant department. He held various positions in plant, engineering and accounting departments before being named assistant to a vice president in 1953. The following year he was named budget director then assistant controller.

He is president of the John A. Balch Chapter of the Independent Telephone Pioneers Association. He is a member of the National Association of Accountants and the Tax Foundation of Hawaii.

## Parker Named General Traffic Supt., Northern Ohio Company

Col. William C. Henry, president and general manager of Northern Ohio Telephone Co., has announced the appointment of J. L. Parker as general traffic superintendent of the company with headquarters at Bellevue, O.

**J. L. PARKER**

Northern Ohio Telephone Co.'s new traffic superintendent has a background of seven years experience in central office equipment and traffic. For the past three years he has served as traffic engineer with the General Telephone Co. of Ohio.

## A. T. Renn Dies

A. T. Renn, Bell-Independent relations manager for Illinois Bell Telephone Co., died on Feb. 26. A story will appear next week.

NEW
HIGHWAY'S
"Hi-Arm"
Aerial Lift
Here's a "unitized" aerial lift — vehicle and lift in one unit and at a low price. The "Hi-Arm" is ideal for overhead work — easy to maneuver, compact, lightweight, flexible, truck-mounted, hydraulic. Available in three different sizes — 28', 32' and 36', with either single or tandem cab. The two-foot-square bucket has a 300-lb. capacity. Operator can step easily from cab to basket. Write for further information and specifications.

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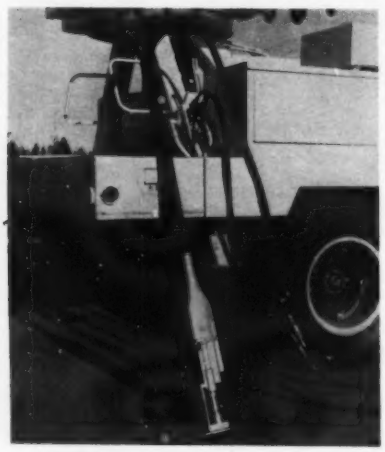
Manufacturers of: Public Utility Bodies • Earth-Boring Machines • Pole and Cable Reel Trailers • Side Boxes and G. S. Bodies • Winches • Power Take-Offs • Service Accessories • Commercial Trailers • Dry-Bulk Haulers • Cargo Containers • Land, Sea and Air.
SALES AND SERVICE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

# News on New Products

**HYDRAULIC POLE HOLE TAMPER**—Tele-E-Lect Products Inc. has introduced Teletamp, hydraulic pole hole tamper.

Teletamp can be installed with any existing hydraulic derrick system and is said to be well suited to portability



when used in combination with a gas engine and power steering pump. The unit develops a 1200-pound impact at 1000 psi.

Its over-all 7-foot length makes for easy storage, yet does not limit hole depth. The complete Teletamp is replaced to utilize only two working parts.

When used in pole line construction, the operator merely throws Teletamp into the pole hole, because Tel-E-Lect says, it walks itself around the pole by the operator's leaning it in the direction of travel.

The Tel-E-Lect Teletamp comes complete with two tamping feet and an installation manual. Request NP-1836.

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**POLE-GRABBING WINCH**—also available from Tel-E-Lect is the "PG", for pole grabbing, a winch installed at one end of the boom, which is standard equipment on all 500 series Commander derricks manufactured by Tel-E-Lect Products Inc.

When introducing this winch adaptation, R. L. Kennedy, Tel-E-Lect vice president and general manager, pointed out that the "PG" offers a great number of applications in pole line construction.

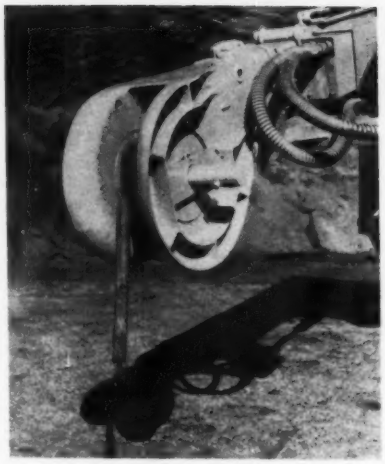
The "PG" winch is said to have the following features:

(1) Positive control which allows the stinger to move in and out without affecting the load on the winch.

(2) Safe visibility by allowing the operator to concentrate solely on the work being done at the end of the boom.

(3) Rigid pole handling because the wide flange holds the pole firmly in place during setting, aligning and tamping operations.

(4) 8000-pound capacity, putting the full winch capacity where it is needed



the most, eliminating the expense of sheaves and guides needed to carry the winch line through a tower and out the boom.

The Tel-E-Lect "PG" winch, complete with aluminum alloy head and hydraulic motor weighs 150 pounds. The drum holds 125 feet of 7/16-inch wire rope and provides for a take-up reel that is said to pick up in any direction. Request NP 1837.

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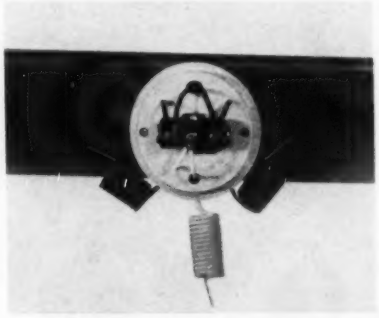
**DRAIN UNIT**—A new Fiberglas drain unit, featuring embedded (encapsulated) components, is announced by Trans-Technion, Inc.



The company states the unit has a built-in station protector, and all components are sealed into what Trans-Technion terms practically indestructible Fiberglas for maximum reliability.

The new drain unit is described as permitting maximum drainage of induced voltages from communication lines. It is also weather-proof and installs securely on crossarm or pole. Its Fiberglas top threads onto the base and is said to end replacement problems normally caused by weathering, corrosion and vandalism.

Tests indicate this drain unit reduces induced voltages from 300 to 2,200 volts, down to a working level of 5 to 30 volts, with minimum impairment,

**TELEPHONY PUBLISHING CORP.**

**608 S. Dearborn St.**

**Chicago 5, Ill.**

**Please have the manufacturer send me without obligation the literature indicated by the following numbers:**

**NP1836_____; NP1837_____; NP1838_____; NP1839_____;**

**NP1840_____; NP1841_____; NP1842_____; NP1843_____.**

**Name** .....

**Company** .....

**Street** .....

**Town and State** .....

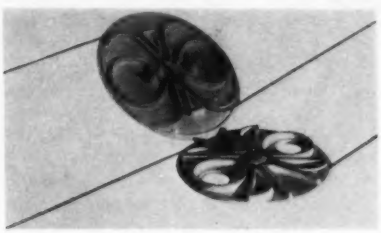
**3/3/62**

the company states. Loss per unit is 0.2 db at 1,000 cycles, and 0.1 db at other carrier frequencies up to 600,000 cycles. Request NP1838.

•

**TRANSPOSING PLATES**—Trans-Technion also has available a new design in transposing plates, fabricated of high-impact Fiberglas.

This transposing plate was subjected to field tests on a 20-mile circuit, the company reports, and showed 19.22 per cent less line loss in wet weather than an adjacent circuit



transposed with conventional brackets. Also, the unit is guaranteed shatterproof.

This Fiberglas plate can transpose at 4 inch or 8 inch wire spacing—right over left, or left over right. Transposition can be installed on the crossarm, on top of the pole or in the span.

For re-transposition, the factory can cut in "tramps" by building in two 30 inch preformed tails in the transposing plate. By this means, a single lineman can cut in the transposition without use of slack blocks or sleeving tools, says Trans-Technion. Request NP1839.

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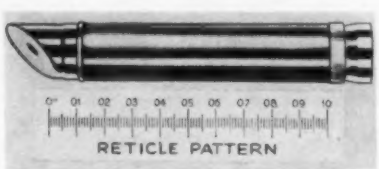
**POCKET MICROSCOPE**—Edmund Scientific Co. announces the availability of its precision measuring pocket microscope, no larger than a fountain pen, which serves a wide range of uses




in industry for measuring and examining small objects or finding imperfections in larger ones.

Production chiefs, inspectors, machinists and mechanics, laboratory workers and many others could use this 50-power instrument, Edmund says, for checking and measuring small parts, general quality control and for detecting flaws in an infinite variety of components and products.

The glass-etched reticle is calibrated for measuring 1/10 inch by .001 inch division. Estimates to .0005 inch can be made. Readings may be made direct from the reticle, without any calculations.

The chrome reflector at base of instrument reflects light on object or material being examined. Request NP 1840.

•

**SOLID STATE SINE WAVE INVERTER**—Power Sources, Inc. announces the introduction of a complete line of solid state sine wave inverters. Containing an exclusive SCR circuit, the units, trademarked "Sineverter", have complete short circuit, open circuit, or overload protection.

Power Sources states that Sineverters, presently in use by Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co. in Riverton and Gillette, Wyo., are self-convection cooled, permitting continu-

ous, full-load maximum line service at 40°C ambient temperature.

Efficiency is greater than 65 per cent, according to Power Sources. Line regulation is better than 6 per cent for stated input voltage; better than 5 per cent regulation for stated no-load to full-load variations. Frequency is 60 cps± 1 per cent. Harmonic content of output is less than 5 per cent, all models.

The Sineverter is available in six models. Input voltages, dc, which can be obtained, range from 23.5-28.5 through 105-125. Output on all units is 117 volts, ac. Output power is 0.25, 0.50, or 1.0 kva. Request NP1841.

•

**HIGH VISIBILITY SAFETY COATING**—Magnolia Chemical Co. announces the availability of its Saf-Glo orange-red fluorescent high visibility safety finish. This finish is reported to be suitable for use on emergency vehicles, traffic markers, road blockades, and construction equipment and has many other outdoor and indoor uses. It is packed 12-16 ounce bombs per case. Request NP1842.

•

**DEGREASING SOLVENT**—Also available from Magnolia is its Magnathene degreasing solvent. Magnathene is said to be extremely useful for clearing relay contacts, switches and similar telephone equipment.

It is described as having low toxicity, high solvency and is non-flammable. A dozen 16-ounce Magnathene bombs are packed in each case. Request NP1843.

## Plan to Celebrate 50 Years Of "Ham" Radio Licensing

Amateur radio operators who were first licensed in 1912 and who are still active today will be honored at a golden anniversary banquet to be held in New York City on Oct. 13, to celebrate 50 years of amateur radio licensing by the United States Government. A search has been instituted to locate those who obtained their "ham" tickets during the initial months of licensing in 1912 and who are still licensed.

Fifty years ago Congress adopted the Radio Act of 1912, bringing order to the then-new, but rapidly expanding, art and science of wireless or radio communication. As one of its features, the act required for the first time that amateur radio operators obtain a license from the Department of Commerce and Labor after passing an examination. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor at that time, who signed these first licenses, was Charles Nagel.

The celebration of the golden anniversary of amateur radio licensing is being handled by a special committee comprising representatives of a number of sponsoring societies including the American Radio Relay League (ARRL), Armed Forces Communications & Electronics Association (AFCEA), Institute of Radio Engineers (IRE), Quarter Century Wireless Association (QCWA), Radio Club of America, Hudson Amateur Radio Council (HARC) and the Single Sideband Amateur Radio Association (SSBARA).

The officers of this committee are John DiBlasi, chairman, who is also president of the Quarter Century Wireless Association; John Huntoon, vice chairman and general manager of the American Radio Relay League, and David Talley, secretary-treasurer, who is a member of all of the aforementioned sponsoring societies.

The committee is trying to locate those licensed in 1912 who are currently licensed by the Federal Communications Commission as amateur radio operators. An appropriate award will be made to all such amateurs by the sponsoring societies. The award will be presented in person to those able to attend the golden anniver-

sary banquet which will be held in conjunction with the Hudson Division Convention of the American Radio Relay League at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, New York City, on Oct. 13.

Old-time hams who meet the requirements of the award should send documentary proof of eligibility, which can be in the form of the original or an attested photocopy of the initial amateur radio license issued in 1912, to the American Radio Relay League, Inc., West Hartford, Conn., Attention John Huntoon, before **Aug. 15, 1962.** In cases where the original 1912 license has been lost or destroyed, the listing of the ham's name and amateur station call letters in the July 1, 1913 edition of the government callbook, "Radio Stations of the United States", may be considered as satisfactory proof.

## TRAFFIC PAGE

*Concluded from page 22*

hours, with never a thought to the service requirements? Do you try to imbue *all* operators with a sense of responsibility toward the customers, fellow workers and the company?

If you are an operator, how do you feel about the necessity for good, prompt service to each signal? Is it your duty to give service to as many customers as speedily and accurately as you can? Do you think that if the adjacent operator does slow, sloppy and slipshod work, you should do the same because she makes as much money as you do—or even more?

**THE SINCERE** and diligent telephone company employe is a dedicated person—dedicated to giving a needed service to customers, promptly, courteously and accurately.

Of course, some people are too egotistical to think or act beyond self.

Don't you be like an egg—so full of yourself you don't have room for anything else!

### Traffic Quiz

**(1) Q. When a party asks you to cancel a call and you do not have the original ticket, how should you proceed?**

A. Secure and enter the calling and called details on a memo ticket and enter "CA" in the "Special Instruction" space. If it was a person call, find out if word was left and say, for example, "All right, sir, I will cancel the call."

**(2) Q. If you have not secured the calling party's number and he requests you to cancel the call before the called number has been reached, what is the proper procedure?**

A. If a call is canceled after you have received enough called details to start to advance the call and have acknowledged it, the ticket should be canceled.

**(3) Q. If a person call on which word has been left is canceled, should the "leave word" be canceled?**

A. Yes. Reach the called telephone and cancel the "leave word" as soon as possible.

**(4) Q. When should a ticket be scratched instead of canceled?**

A. Always scratch a memo ticket after it has served its purpose. Also, scratch the ticket if the party cancels before you have received the necessary called details to advance the call.

**(5) Q. When a cancellation order has been received, what should you say to the calling customer?**

A. If it seems appropriate, after you have accepted the cancellation, say, "I'm sorry that we couldn't complete your call."


# YOUR ONE WAY TICKET

## North Electric PREMIUM AUTOLLIZER® toll ticketing

As you well know, profit on this toll call is not the charge (bottom line) but what you keep after all costs of doing business are taken out. When you utilize the cost saving Premium AuTollizer on person-to-person, collect, or third party calls, a larger share of the charge becomes profit. Operating Companies equipped with North Electric Premium AuTollizer have its advantages proved daily in dollars and cents . . . by increased revenue, reduced operator load, and reduced handling costs. In addition, Premium AuTollizer equipment puts you in the nationwide DDD network with full capability to handle all classes of toll calls.

With profit on toll calls being measured in pennies these days, it seems wise to employ equipment that will give you the greatest profit break.

You can get your "one way ticket to profit" from The Dynamic Force in the Telephone Industry.

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NORTH ELECTRIC
TELECOM DIVISION • GALION, OHIO

## REA AUTHORIZES 16 LOANS

*Continued from page 29*

without toll charge among its Louisburg and Freeman exchanges, and the town of Drexel.

•

Iowa-Illinois Telephone Co., New London, Ia.; $675,000; Feb. 14.

These and funds from prior REA loans will assist the borrower to improve service for 701 subscribers and to furnish initial service to 150 subscribers in North Dakota.

The borrower proposes to acquire the telephone properties of the Sheyenne Telephone Company, Pekin, N.D., and rehabilitate and consolidate them with its own system. The Sheyenne company operates magneto central offices at Hamer, McVille, Pekin and Tolna.

New dial central offices will be constructed at McVille, Pekin and Tolna. The latter office also will serve the Hamer community.

REA loans to the Iowa-Illinois company will aid in making possible new and improved service for 24,595 subscribers in North Dakota, Iowa and Missouri. Forty-three of the proposed 52 exchanges of the system are now furnishing dial service to approximately 19,000 subscribers.

•

Progressive Rural Telephone Cooperative, Rentz, Ga.; $324,000; Feb. 14.

These funds will aid in furnishing initial service for 282 subscribers, installing facilities to provide a higher grade of service for the existing subscribers, and completing the system authorized under prior loans.

REA loans to this borrower will help it to furnish new and improved service to 1,423 subscribers. Approximately 1,000 subscribers are now receiving dial service through the six exchanges of the system.

•

Ooltewah (Tenn.) Telephone Co., Inc.; $296,000; Feb. 15.

Proceeds will assist in improving service for 470 subscribers and in furnishing initial service to 193 subscribers.

This new borrower of REA loan funds, a commercial corporation, plans to retain its present dial-commercial office building and facilities in Ooltewah, and to replace its Apison central office facilities with a new dial office.

The borrower also proposes service without toll charge between its two exchanges; and between each exchange and the city of Chattanooga. Similar service, now in effect between the two exchanges and the town of Collegedale, is expected to be continued. A portion of the loan will be used to refinance the borrower's existing indebtedness.

•

Consolidated Telephone Co., Brainerd, Minn.; $46,000; Feb. 15.

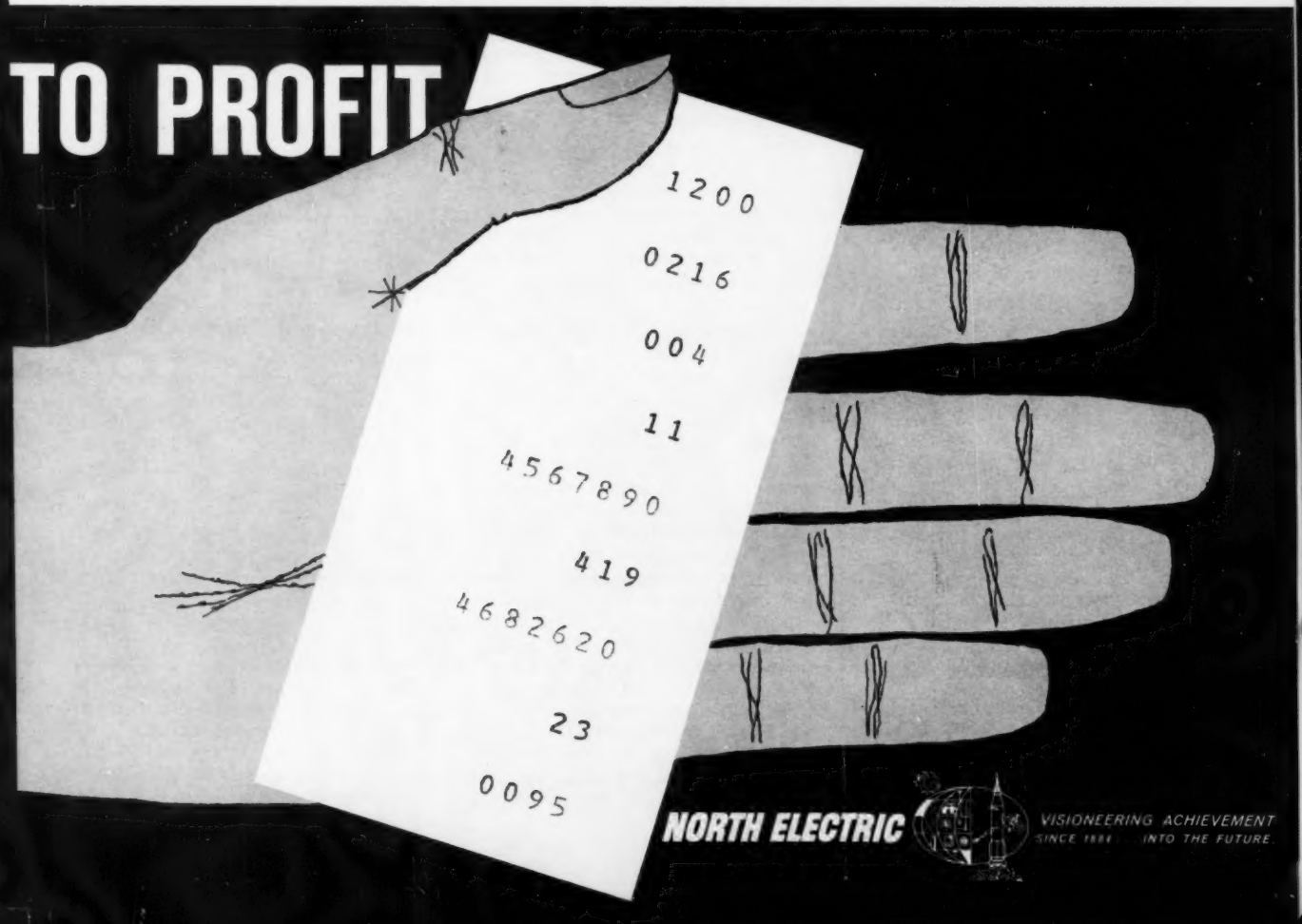
This loan will help to complete the system authorized under prior loans.

REA loans to this borrower will assist in making possible new and improved service to 2,269 subscribers. The eight exchanges of the system now furnish dial service to approximately 1,900 subscribers.

•

Home Telephone Co., Galva, Kan.; $158,000; Feb. 15.

Funds will aid in improving service for 94 subscribers and in furnishing new service to 18 subscribers. The borrower proposes to acquire the New Gottland Telephone Co. now providing



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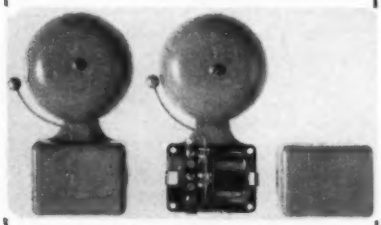
**3"–SE-7 BELLS!**
**LOUD, CLEAR RING**
**A-C or D-C Operation!**



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magneto service to the subscribers. The dial facilities in the borrower's Galva office will be expanded to serve the New Gottland community.

REA loans to this borrower will help make possible new and improved service to 701 subscribers. The borrower's two exchanges are now furnishing dial service to approximately 550 subscribers.

•

Craw-Kan Telephone Cooperative Association, Girard, Kan.; $318,000; Feb. 15.

Proceeds will help to improve service for 474 subscribers and to furnish initial service to 60 subscribers. The borrower has recently acquired the McCune Mutual Telephone Co. and the subscriber-owned lines over which it furnishes switcher service.

A new dial central office will replace the McCune central office facilities. REA loans to this borrower will aid in making possible new and improved service to 8,267 subscribers. Sixteen of the proposed 22 exchanges now furnish dial service to approximately 5,100 subscribers.

## U. S. Raps Expropriation of ITT Brazilian Property

The Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul on Feb. 16 expropriated the 8 million dollar telephone properties of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. in that state. The seized property represents half of ITT's telephone interests in Brazil.

Companhia Nazional Telefonica, the seized ITT property, is the latest to be subject to expropriation in the southern state. Previously taken was the American-owned electric power company in Porto Alegre.

A news dispatch from Porto Alegre said the state government had deposited $400,000 in a bank as indemnity for the ITT property.

Seizure canceled the telephone franchise which ITT has exercised in the state for the past thirty years. The company serves about 70,000 subscribers and, reportedly, has been operating at a loss to the parent company for some time because of inadequate rates, pegged at the 1954 value of the cruziero which has since diminished.

ITT protested against the action to the United States State Department.

Harold S. Geneen, ITT president, called the seizure unjustified and said the expropriation "is repugnant to the ideals and aims" of President Kennedy's alliance for Progress, and termed the $400,000 compensation offer "ridiculous."

The U. S. State Department on Feb. 17 criticized Brazil's Rio Grande do Sul state for its seizure of the ITT property.

A department spokesman said that, while the United States recognized the right of Brazil to expropriate foreign properties, it regarded this instance as a blow to President Kennedy's Alliance for Progress Program in Latin America.

The possibility of expropriation of the ITT subsidiary had been discussed for a long time by Brazilian and United States officials, as well as officers of the company, it is reported.

The timing of the move and the apparently small indemnity came as a surprise to company and U. S. government officials, it is understood.

The text of the State Department's statement is as follows:

"We acknowledge the right of a government to expropriate property belonging to nationals of other countries for public purposes if provision is made for the payment of prompt, adequate and effective compensation.

"However, when a government expropriates existing resources or uses its own funds to buy out existing operations, rather than using those funds to create new wealth, new jobs and new taxpayers and to increase productivity, this action appears to be a step backward in the mobilization of available resources for the success of the Alliance for Progress.

"We are not qualified to comment on whether the compensation reported to have been offered is adequate but the amount offered obviously is so far below book value that the evaluation appears to have been made unilaterally."

The statement was the first enunciation of the principle that Latin American governments should not take over foreign concerns with money that could be better used for advancing their economies.

## Cal. Company Offers Holders, Employes 87,000 Shares

Western California Telephone Co., Los Gatos, on Feb. 19 began offering stockholders and employes rights to subscribe to 87,000 additional shares of common stock at $25 a share. The $2,175,000 offering expires Mar. 12.

Of the total, 84,000 shares of the $10 par value stock will be offered shareholders on the basis of one new share for each two shares of common held, and one new share for each five shares of preferred held. Remaining shares will be offered to employes.

Proceeds will be used to repay outstanding short-term bank loans and to finance part of the 1962 construction program. The company currently has 132,430 shares of common and 77,471 shares of preferred stock outstanding.

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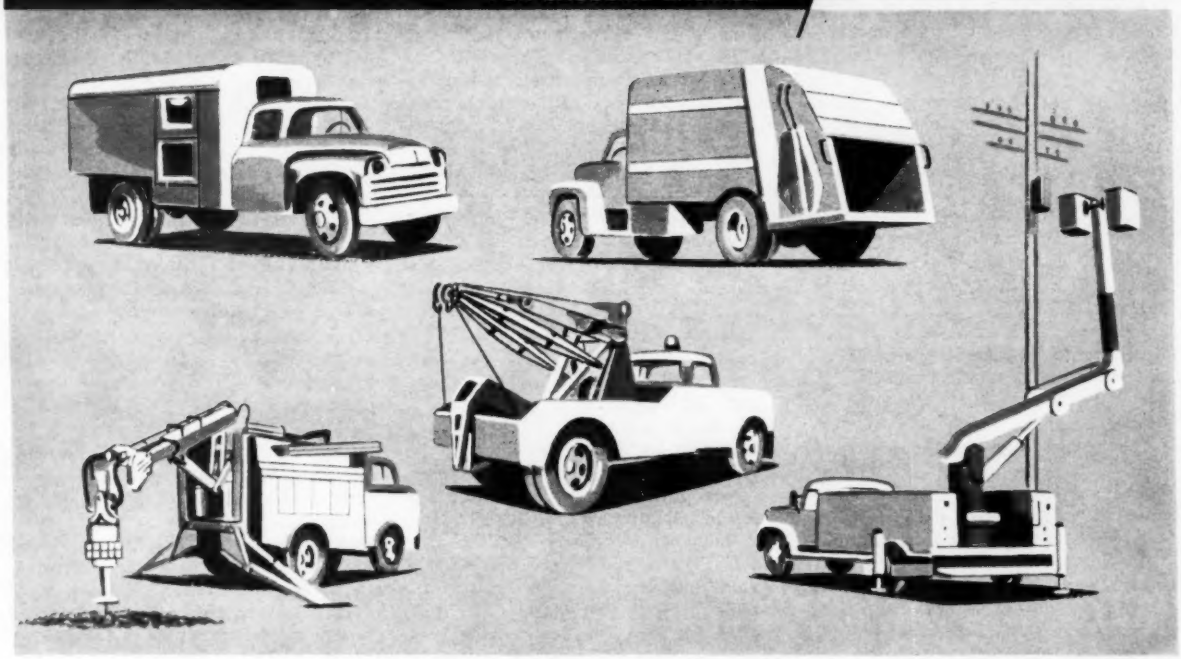

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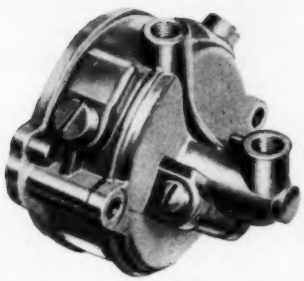

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## Bell System Annual Report Tells Record Growth in 1961

A record 2.7-billion-dollar construction program and a wide range of service improvements and technical advances helped make 1961 a year of substantial growth for the Bell System, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said on Feb. 20 in its annual report. The following financial summary was included in the report (000 omitted):

| | *1961* | *1960* |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Revenues and Other Income | $8,592,860 | $8,110,217 |
| Operating Expenses | 5,012,790 | 4,754,289 |
| Taxes | 1,971,687 | 1,847,702 |
| Interest Deductions | 282,796 | 257,271 |
| Net Income | 1,325,587 | 1,250,955 |
| Applicable to Minority Interests | 41,001 | 37,989 |
| Applicable to A.T.&T. Stock | 1,284,586 | 1,212,966 |

The report showed 1961 earnings were equal to $5.52 per AT&T share (based on 232,627,000 average shares outstanding) against $5.53 in 1960 (219,234,000 average shares outstanding). Quarterly dividends were increased from 82½ cents to 90 cents a share, effective with the July, 1961 dividend.

"Earnings have supported the increased dividend," said Frederick R. Kappel, chairman of the board of AT&T. "We have made improvements in service. Technical advances have continued to increase the efficiency, versatility and reliability of Bell System plant, both for everyday use and in readiness for emergency."

The report pointed to the Bell System's work in satellite communications as illustrative of part of its progress during the year. Under agreement between AT&T and the National Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA), launching of the first of the Bell System's "Telstar" experimental satellites is scheduled for this spring.

In addition to its development of satellite communications, AT&T has continued building ocean cable systems. A link between the United States and Bermuda has just been completed. Late in 1962, a cable linking Florida and Jamaica will be laid. A third transatlantic cable, and cables to South America and Japan, will follow in 1963 and 1964.

Mr. Kappel said the Bell System "has cooperated successfully for 35 years with the communications agencies of foreign countries and territories (and today with 161 such agencies) to provide international telephone service by radio and cable. Satellites offer one more way of doing the same kind of job; and we should like to use them —along with other companies so authorized—under arrangements that put full responsibility on ourselves for the service we provide."

In connection with satellite communications, Mr. Kappel further said:

"In 1961, and continuing in 1962, much public attention has centered on how a commercial satellite communication system should be organized and conducted. This question may well be decided during the present session of Congress. Briefly, our position is as follows:

"To be most useful, a satellite communication system should be worldwide. Satellite ownership and operation should be shared among all participating countries. The United States portion should be owned and operated, under public regulation, by the communications companies authorized by the government, now or in the future, to use satellites in providing service.


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The form of organization should be such as will encourage investment in satellites, promote the most rapid development of the system and put direct and undivided responsibility on each participating company for the services it renders.

"President Kennedy last July made a statement of policy favoring private ownership and operation of the U.S. portion of a satellite communication system, under government regulation. He said too that there must be equitable sharing of the system and effective competition in the manufacture and supply of equipment the system will use.

"We are certain that ownership and operation by the American international communications companies will get this job done faster, better, and at less cost than will any other scheme of ownership, especially government ownership. We do not want to "dominate" satellite communications, as a few people have charged, and we have strongly emphasized our wish to proceed in a framework of public policy consistent with the principles outlined above. The business of the Bell System is simply to use properly and under regulation every improved means to provide growing service to meet growing needs. . . .

"Nineteen sixty-two will be a critical year in the testing of communication satellites. We hope it will be decisive also in the creation of a satellite management organization enabling American free enterprise to lead the way in this peaceful use of space."

Mr. Kappel called the Bell System "a growing business" and said it is "based on continuous technical innovation and improvement.

"Further, our business requires big investment for the long run, and not infrequently (as in the case of satellites) some years may pass before the investment will produce a profit," Mr. Kappel said. "This emphasizes the importance of regulatory commissions allowing over-all earnings that create financial strength and encourage look-ahead action."

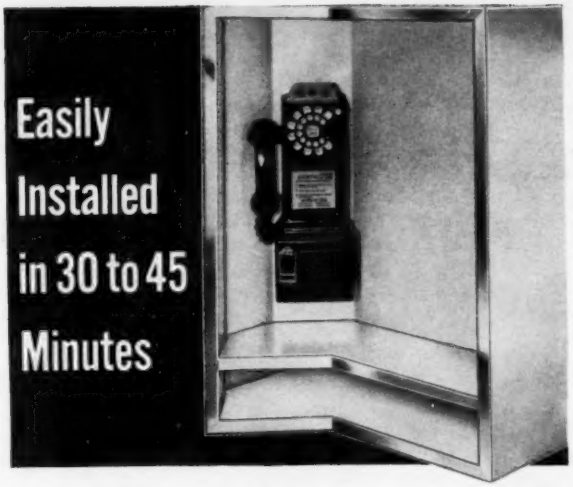
New capital raised in 1961 included 961 million dollars through a stock offering to AT&T shareowners. It was the largest single piece of financing ever done by a company.

The Bell System paid $1,972,000,000 in taxes in 1961, equal to $8.18 per AT&T share. Telephone customers paid an additional 680 million dollars in federal telephone excise taxes.

Concerning taxes, Mr. Kappel said:

"The impact of taxation on both the company and its share owners has been a matter of continuing concern.

"In 1961 we testified in Washington against proposals to repeal the $50 div-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idend exclusion and 4 per cent dividend credit on share owners' personal income tax returns. Repeal of these provisions would, we believe, discourage many people, and particularly those of modest means, from investing in corporate enterprise.

"Second, we pointed out that the methods proposed last year for withholding personal income taxes from dividends would cause hardship for many thousands of share owners who are not liable for such taxes. They would have to wait for refunds of money they never owed.

"Third, we advocated a basic change in the taxing of corporate income. The tax laws limit depreciation deductions to the *number* of dollars originally invested. With the drastic decline in the value of the dollar brought about by years of inflation, the deductions allowed do not recover the *purchasing power* of the dollars originally invested. The result is that taxable income is overstated. "Income" taxes are higher than they should be because under the label of income, capital is being taxed.

"From time to time various modifications of the law—for instance, "accelerated" depreciation, "credits" for investment in new equipment, and so on—have been made or proposed. None of them gets to the heart of the matter, which is the decline in the value of the dollar. The sound answer, in our judgment, is for the law to permit *price level depreciation*—meaning, depreciation deductions based on the number of dollars originally invested, *adjusted* year by year for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. Consistently, also, we believe regulatory commissions should allow for rate-making purposes the full amount of depreciation so determined."

There was a gain of nearly 2,450,000 Bell telephones in 1961, bringing the system's year-end total to 63,177,957. Long distance conversations rose 5 per cent, to a daily average of 10,133,000. Overseas conversations increased 18 per cent. Direct Distance Dialing was extended to nearly two-thirds of Bell System customers, enabling them to dial their own long-distance calls.

National defense continued to be a major concern in 1961. The report said a vital part of the Bell System's job is "to exercise imagination in anticipating changing defense needs and in developing facilities and methods to meet them."

The AT&T Long Lines Department continued building a blast-resistant transcontinental buried cable system. The completed system will run more than 3,700 miles. The entire system, including its 959 amplifier stations and nine buildings where it connects with other communications routes, will be underground.

The Western Electric Co., manufacturing and supply arm of the Bell System, and the Bell Telephone Laboratories worked together on development of the Army's Nike Zeus anti-missile missile system. The system was successfully tested in 1961 in preparation for full-scale tests this year.

The Bell Laboratories announced development of the first "solid state" optical maser that can produce continuous beams of pure light. In the future, such beams could conceivably carry large volumes of communications. Research on superconducting materials opened the way to creating more powerful magnetic fields than were practically possible before. This is expected to have a great impact on the development of nuclear energy, as well as the future of communications.

"Continuous research and technical development, teamed in time and purpose with manufacturing effort and the telephone companies' programs to improve service, are essential," Mr. Kappel said. "Better service comes sooner, and at less cost to users, because Bell Laboratories, Western Elec-


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tric and the Bell operating companies work together in the same organization and toward the same goals."

The AT&T annual report is available in Braille and on talking records for share owners who are blind.

## Sign Contract for $84 Million Hawaii-Japan Cable

Hawaiian Telephone Co., American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Ltd., (KDD) of Japan, signed an agreement on Feb. 14 for a transpacific telephone cable to be completed in 1964.

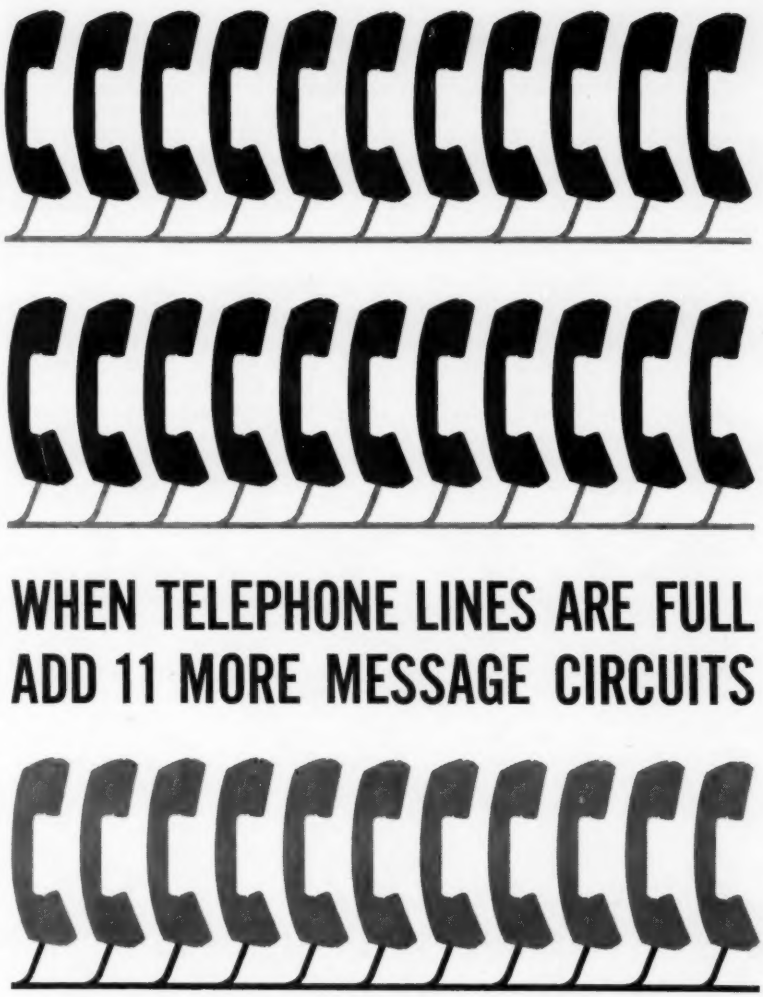
The 84-million-dollar project will be one of the most extensive ocean cable systems ever undertaken. The cable will stretch some 6,300 miles (5,500 nautical miles) between Hawaii and Japan, routed via the islands of Midway, Wake and Guam. It will have a capacity of 128 simultaneous conversations.

AT&T estimated that its share of the cost of the cable and connecting facilities will be about 46 million dollars, Hawaiian Telephone will invest about 8 million dollars and KDD about 31 million dollars.

In signing the contract, Douglas S. Guild, president of Hawaiian Telephone Co., said, "The new cable will provide a large number of high-quality circuits for the growing volume of commercial telephone traffic as well as national defense needs between Hawaii and the Far East."

Katsuzo Ohno, executive director of KDD, who witnessed the signing, said, "This transpacific cable system will, I firmly believe, do much toward strengthening the friendly relations

**Douglas S. Guild, president of Hawaiian Telephone Co., signs the Hawaii-Japan cable contract while John J. Jaquette, Hawaiian company executive vice president, and Katsuzo Ohno, executive director of Kokusai Denshin Denwa Company, Ltd., of Japan, one of the partners in the project, watch. The other partner is American Telephone & Telegraph Co.**

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between the United States and Japan, and also promoting the well-being of mankind as a whole, including both our nations, which is the common desire of all the parties responsible for the construction, maintenance and operation of the cable system."

Future plans include cable legs going from Guam to Okinawa and Guam to the Philippines. Service between Hawaii and those areas is now by radio circuits.

The Hawaii-Japan cable is one of three submarine telephone cables slated to be laid across the Pacific by mid-1965. The others are the second Hawaii-California cable and the British Commonwealth cable.

The second Hawaii-California cable will be laid after the installation of the Hawaii-Japan cable. It will be a joint project of Hawaiian Telephone and AT&T with the Hawaiian company owning 35 per cent of the circuits serving Hawaii.

The British cable will be laid from New Zealand-Australia via Oahu to Vancouver, B. C. The section of this cable into Oahu from New Zealand and Australia will probably be completed in 1963, and the link to Canada immediately thereafter.

Terminal stations for all three new cables will be in the Makaha-Kaena Point area of Oahu. Both sea and land cables will interconnect the new cable terminals with the present Hawaii-California terminal at Hanauma Bay.

Unlike the present twin submarine cable, the three new cable systems will each have a single two-way cable with rigid repeaters at 20-mile intervals.

## Ill. Bell Names Kahler Chairman; deButts President

William V. Kahler was named chairman of the board of Illinois Bell Telephone Co. on Feb. 21. At the same time, the company's board of directors elected John D. deButts as president and chief executive officer, succeeding Mr. Kahler. The changes were effective Mar. 1.

The new president is 47 years old and joins Illinois Bell after a variety of major executive posts with a number of Bell telephone companies.

Mr. Kahler is approaching the Bell System mandatory retirement age of 65. He will be 64 this fall. Thus, for an extended time he will remain active in the company management and be available as an adviser to the new president.

Mr. deButts formerly was vice president in charge of operations and engineering and a director of the four Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone companies, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

W. V. KAHLER

A graduate of Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Va., Mr. deButts began his telephone career with the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Virginia in 1936 as a traffic inspector. In 1949, he transferred to the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in New York City, and in 1951 returned to C&P of Virginia where he served as general traffic and general commercial manager. In 1955, he became assistant vice president of AT&T, and in 1958 general manager of the New York Telephone Co.'s Westchester area. He was elected C&P vice president in 1959.

J. D. de BUTTS

Mr. Kahler attended the University of Missouri, and graduated in 1922 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering.

His business career was started at Bell Telephone Laboratories in New


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**POWER REQUIREMENTS:** 110V AC 50/60 cycles.
**WEIGHT:** 28 pounds. Portable unit.

The Model 2173A Frequency Selective Voltmeter is an extremely versatile instrument for measuring levels of carrier and subcarrier microwave base band groups. For full information and demonstration, call your nearest Rycom representative or phone: Code #816 — FLeming 3-2100.

*Also available from stock:*
*Model 2171A—Frequency range 50 cycles to 6 kilocycles*
*Model 2174A—Frequency range 300 cycles to 400 kilocycles*

**RYCOM** INSTRUMENTS

A Division of RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
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Phone: Code #816—FLeming 3-2100

York City in 1922 where he was employed as an engineering assistant. In 1924, he was transferred to the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. in Chicago, and was named division equipment engineer in 1927. In 1930, he returned to New York to the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. where he was engaged in engineering operations.

He returned to Illinois Bell in 1938 as chief engineer. From 1940 to 1943, he accepted a series of government assignments in Washington, which included director, Bureau of Construction, War Production Board.

In 1943, Mr. Kahler became assistant vice president, and later general manager, of Illinois Bell. He was named vice president in charge of operations in 1946 and was made a member of the company's board of directors shortly thereafter. He became president on Jan. 1, 1951.

Mr. Kahler is past president of the Telephone Pioneers of America.

He received an Honor Award for Distinguished Service in Engineering from the University of Missouri in 1951; in 1953, an honorary Doctor of Engineering degree from Rose Polytech Institute of Terre Haute, Ind.; in 1954, a Distinguished Public Service Medal from the United States Navy; in 1961, the Washington Award administered by the Western Society of Engineers; and in June 1961, an honorary Doctor of Science degree from the University of Missouri.

## AID Approves Loan for Taiwan Telephone Service

Fowler Hamilton, administrator of the Agency for International Development (AID), on Feb. 19 announced the approval of a 5.2 million dollar U. S. government loan to the Republic of China for the improvement of telephone service in the three largest commercial and industrial centers in Taiwan. The loan will be repaid in U. S. dollars.

All AID funds will be used for procurement within the United States.

The three developing commercial areas are around Taipei, Taichung, and Kaohsiung. Here the Taiwan Telecommunication Administration (the agency of the Republic of China which operates Taiwan's communications system) will install 41,500 terminals of automatic equipment in 17 exchanges. Manual service at 11 of these exchanges will be converted to dial operation and expanded; five existing automatic exchanges will be expanded; and one new exchange will be established.

Telephone installations in Taiwan suffered heavy damage during World War II. At present the use of telephones is restricted, and virtually no new applications for service are being accepted. The need for improvement is especially great in the abovementioned industrial areas where a more effective communications system will result in greater ability of industry to meet the country's market and business demands. The expansion project is designed to meet commercial and business needs rather than those of household subscribers.

Engineering for the project will be done primarily by TTA, which planned and completed earlier projects.

## Havens Helps Promote N. C. On Tour of Europe

J. F. Havens, vice president of the Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Co., Tarboro, N. C., is one of 43 persons representing North Carolina on the first state-sponsored travel mission to Europe, in connection with the "Visit USA" program of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The mission was to depart on Feb. 24 and return on Mar. 8 after visiting London, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Zurich and Paris.

Members of the mission, who bear


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"TRANSISTORIZED" THE CONTINENTAL 275 to 300 watts MODEL 50-193 USERS NET $116.34

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Both models have remote control

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Save Money, Time and Trouble with . . .

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SAVE MONEY . . . Monarch Intercept Connectors can be used over and over again.

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SAVE TROUBLE . . . No more wire clipping to cause trouble in frame. Monarch Intercept Connectors give constant, sure contact on both sides of lug.

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their own expenses and contribute their time in carrying information about North Carolina's travel attractions to the people of Europe, were nominated by the Travel Council of North Carolina, and officially designated by Gov. Terry Sanford.

The Travel Council, a non-profit group, is co-sponsoring the mission with the N. C. Department of Conservation and Development.

### Acme Visible Records Opens Kansas City, Mo. Office

J. F. Skidmore has been appointed manager of the newly-created branch office at Kansas City, Mo. by Acme Visible Records, Inc. The office is located at 4709 Belleview.

**J. F. SKIDMORE**

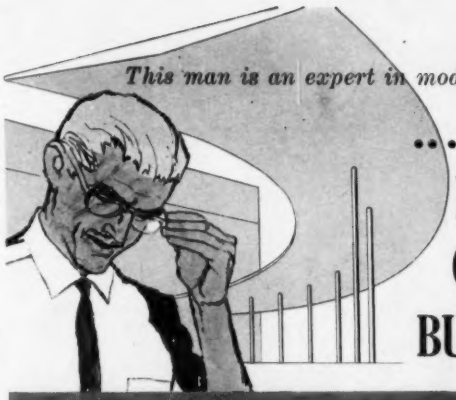
Mr. Skidmore brings to his new post the experience of 15 years in charge of Acme Visible Systems sales for the John A. Marshall Co. of Kansas City and is well known in that area.

In addition to his duties as branch manager, Mr. Skidmore will personally represent the Acme Telephone Systems Division in that area, comprising the Western Missouri Division of Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

### J. J. Nassif Heads Ramset Advertising, Sales Promotion

John J. Nassif has been appointed industrial sales promotion manager of the Winchester-Western Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., it was announced by R. S. Healy, divisional director of advertising.

Mr. Nassif's responsibilities will include the advertising and sales promotion activities of the division's Ramset operations. Since joining Ramset in 1958, he has been assistant advertising and sales promotion manager. Prior to this, he was an account executive for Beaumont & Hohman, Inc., Chicago advertising agency.

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**Result: a NEW* Budelman VFR at a cost 80% below competition!**

As an outgrowth of extensive lab and field testing, Budelman provides a new and improved VFR* Type 251A, at less than $100 per unit. It is the *lowest-cost,* high-gain repeater . . . incorporates newly designed transistorized circuitry* for uniform speech gain over *any* telephone line facility. Stability is excellent even without auxiliary equipment. (When ordered with equalization networks for unloaded cables, *loading coils are not needed!*) Unit features design economy, campactness —(4 take only 1¾" of rack space), low power drain and built-in signaling by-pass. Installs WITHOUT test equipment . . . supplies usable gain of line attenuation less 3 db – 15 db maximum. *Call or write today for complete information!*

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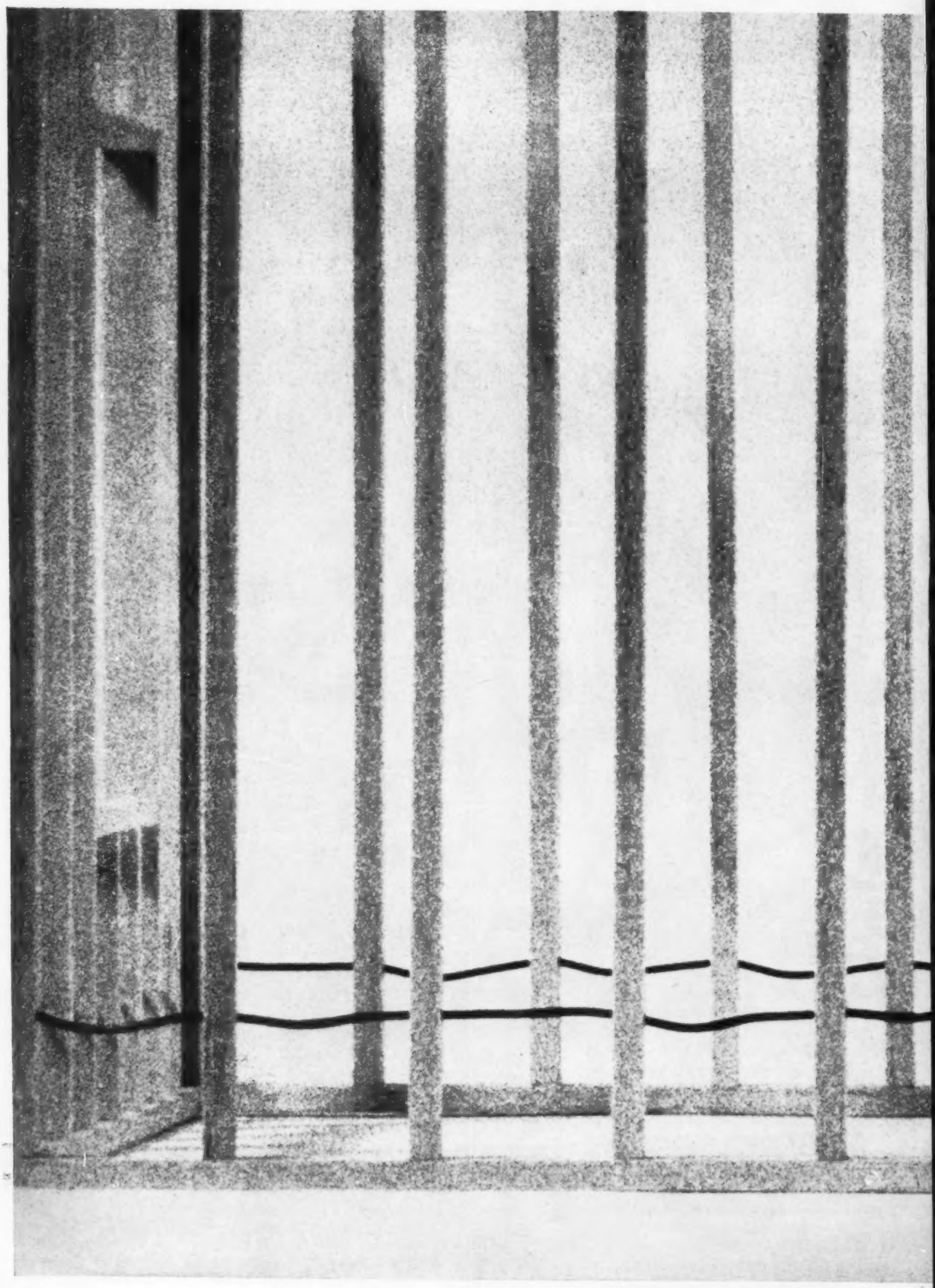

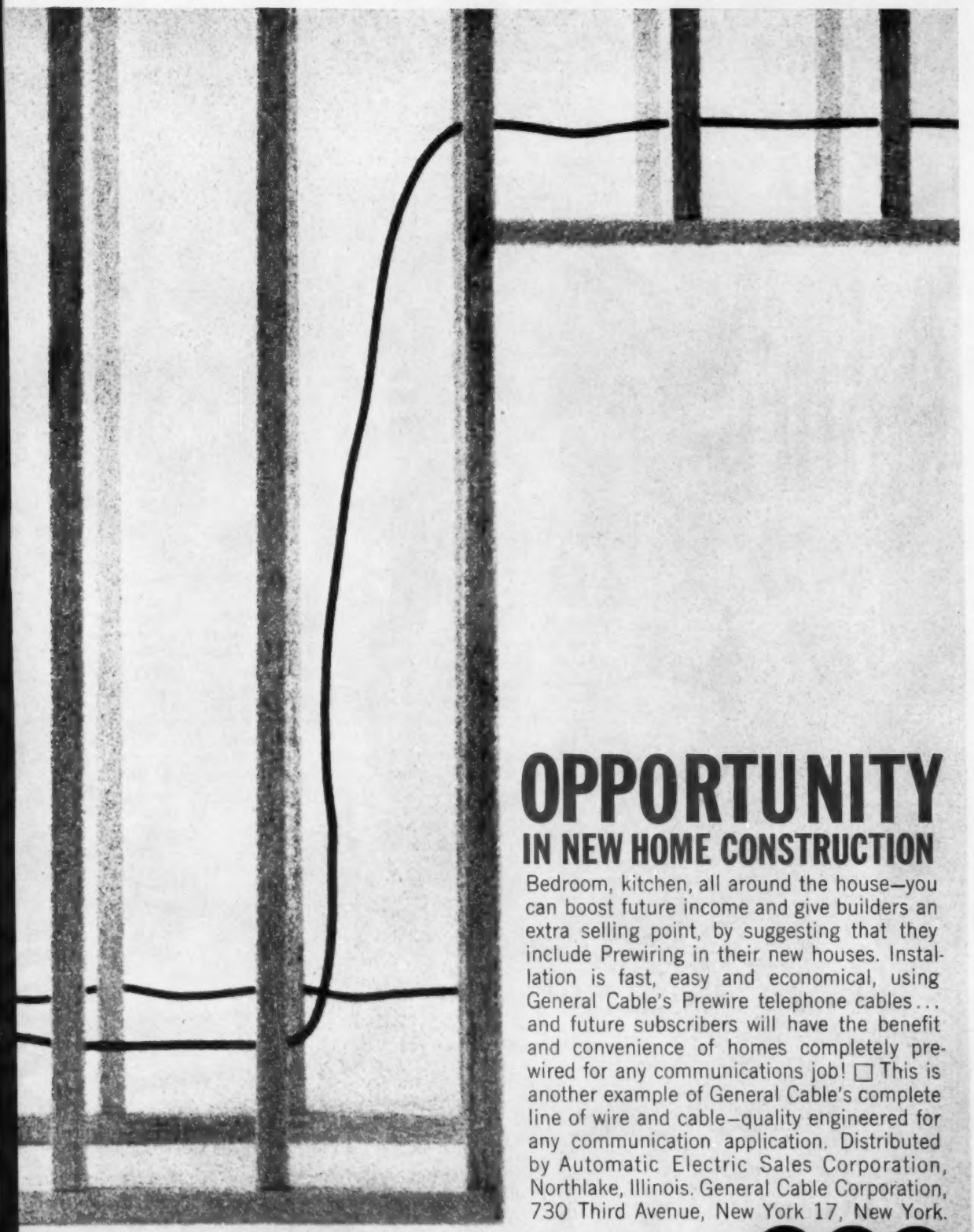

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## GT&E Consolidates AE, Leich Sales Groups

To provide more closely integrated marketing of communications equipment and devices in the United States, General Telephone & Electronics Corp., will consolidate two of its domestic sales subsidiaries effective Apr. 1, according to Donald C. Power, GT&E chairman and chief executive officer.

D. H. DEAVER

Leich Sales Corp., is being merged into Automatic Electric Sales Corp., and the combined organization will retain the latter designation. Headquarters will continue to be at Northlake, Ill.

Automatic Electric Sales Corp. is the marketing subsidiary of Automatic Electric Co., and Leich Sales Corp. is the marketing subsidiary of Leich Electric Co.

Mr. Power pointed out that the integration was made possible by the company's recent acquisition of the remaining minority interest in Associated Telephone & Telegraph Co., in which General Telephone & Electronics previously held a 79.1 per cent interest (TELEPHONY; Dec. 23). Associated T&T is a holding company which controls several telephone operating companies, manufacturing companies, and related operations within the General System.

As the result of the integration of the two sales companies, Darwin H. Deaver, president of Automatic Electric Sales Corp., will become executive vice president of Automatic Electric Co. DeWitt C. Gibson Jr., president of Leich Sales Corp., will become president of the combined sales organization.

Mr. Deaver joined Automatic Electric Sales Corporation in 1945 after varied experience in the investment banking field in New York and Chicago.

D. C. GIBSON JR.

Born in Kansas, he was graduated from Washburn College, Topeka, and holds a Master's degree in business administration from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Mr. Deaver served in both line and staff capacities at sea, aboard various cruisers and carriers during World War II and during the Korean conflict.

Resuming his career at Automatic Electric Sales Corp., he became manager of supply sales in 1953, and president of AE Sales Corp., in 1955.

He is a member of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association and the Armed Forces Communications & Electronics Association.

Born in Alliance, Neb., Mr. Gibson was graduated from Northwestern University with a B. S. degree in journalism.

He joined Leich Sales Corp. in 1943, and has been president of that company since 1955. The seventh employe to be hired at Leich Sales, Mr. Gibson first served as a salesman, later becoming vice president of the company in 1950, and vice president and general manager in 1954.

Mr. Gibson is currently serving as a director of the Chicago Crime Commission.

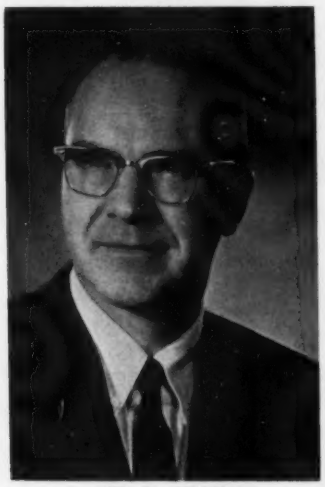
## GD/T Appoints W. L. Vick Senior Program Analyst

William L. Vick has been appointed senior program analyst for General Dynamics/Telecommunication, according to an announcement by C. F. Cheney, director of plans and programs.

Mr. Vick will assist in integrating product, market, and capital programs with analytical emphasis on the business and economic environment and investment alternatives.

A native of Rochester, N. Y., Mr.

Vick joined the company in 1942 and worked in various line and staff capacities in the accounting department. He has held supervisory positions for 15 years and most recently, was manager of cost accounting.



W. L. VICK

At the present time, he is completing requirements for his master's degree in business administration at the University of Rochester, having received his bachelor's degree from Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

### United Electric Controls Names Pratt Marketing Head

Lyndon E. Pratt has been named director of marketing for United Electric Controls Co., according to an announcement by S. T. Herr, executive vice president.

L. E. PRATT

Mr. Pratt has been with United Electric since 1951, and was formerly sales promotion and advertising manager. As director of marketing, he is now responsible for market analysis and development, advertising, and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Hi Folks!
Here are some of our guaranteed rebuilt instruments that look and operate like new. Also, our New Test Set. Drop me a line for quotes and our catalog.

## No. 500 TELEPHONES

### Wall or Desk Models

Factory Reconditioned Instruments equivalent to New with a full Guarantee and Refund Privilege. New Black Cases, Cords, and many new-surplus parts, including Cycle Ringers now available. Shipped 10 per carton, and we pay the freight to your door on an order of 20 or more.

PRICE $14.50—Dial Blank; or with Dial, Less Ringer (install your cycle)
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PRICE $19.50—With Dial and Cycle Ringer—Harmonic, Synchromonic, Decimonic

## BECO'S #1011 RUBBER TEST SET

LOOK NEW!!

Equipped with a Standard W.E. Dial and Components, Nylon Cord, Piercing Test Clips and Special Belt Snap. Rugged and Dependable.

PRICE $27.50

## W. E. 354 WALL and W. E. 302 DESK TELEPHONES

Self-Contained Sets with the appearance and operation of a new unit, equipped with Straight Line Ringer, or most Cycles can be supplied.

PRICE $10.50—Dial Blank C.B.
PRICE $12.50—With Met. Dial

## LATE COMPACT MAGNETO TELEPHONES

**Stromberg-Carlson, Leich and Kellogg**

We have a limited quantity of these late strong alnico generator type sets for those long rural lines. Reconditioned and ready to go. (Please state second choice.)

PRICE $17.50

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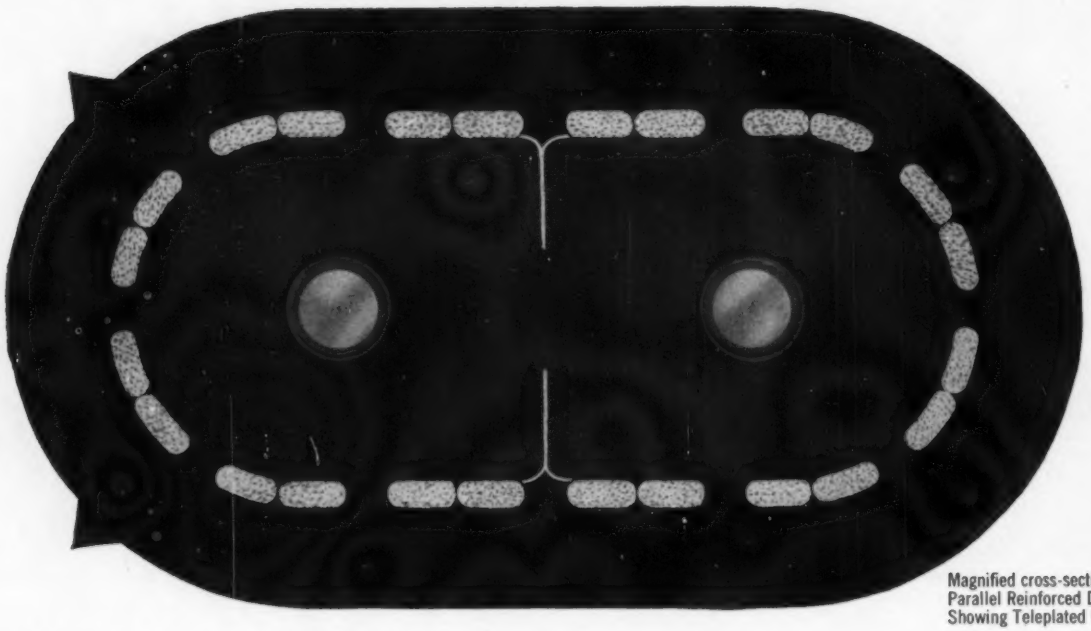
# WIRELIABILITY *



Magnified cross-section of
Parallel Reinforced Drop Wire
Showing Teleplated Conductors

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TELEPLATE, is a plating of lead and brass on the conductor surface which prevents oxidation — corrosion — of the insulation, materially increasing wire life. And TELEPLATE performs a second important function. Its high adhesion properties give the highest possible conductor-insulation bond — crushing strength is increased; accurate stripping is made easy and insulation separation in supporting clamps is prevented. Years of field-application of TELEPLATE Drop Wire have proved that it's built — and performs — with the greatest possible dependability and economy. Ask about it.

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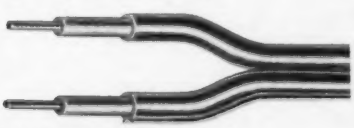
All Whitney Blake Teleprene Drop Wires are Teleplated to provide permanent adhesion so necessary to long-life service.

PARALLEL

Rubber-insulated conductors are jacketed with long-wearing Neoprene.

REINFORCED PARALLEL

Rubber-insulated conductors have a tough textile wind between the insulation and Neoprene jacket to increase strength and durability.



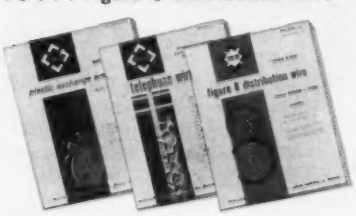
TWIN PARALLEL

Rubber insulated conductors are jacketed with Neoprene in a figure 8 shape.

TWISTED PAIR

Two individual conductors, rubber insulated and Neoprene jacketed, then twisted together.

WRITE for any of the new Whitney Blake bulletins:
T-5 . . . TELECABLE
T-6 . . . Telephone Wire and Cable
T-8 . . . Figure 8 Distribution Wire




sales promotion throughout the United States and Canada.

A graduate of Harvard University, Mr. Pratt served as a naval officer in the South Pacific during World War II.

## IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

*Continued from page 19*

the remainder of the working capital and reserve funds should be placed in deposits or investments on which a return may be obtained. Investments should be planned to mature or be converted into cash without loss to meet indicated needs for the funds, REA said. It is important, also, that each investment be considered from the viewpoint of the possible need for converting it into cash without loss prior to the stated maturity date.

After provision has been made for the relatively short-term cash needs, funds may appropriately be invested in longer-term securities on a planned basis. In the interest of liquidity, investments in securities that are not convertible into cash without loss within 12 months after purchase should ordinarily not exceed at any one time 1 per cent of the total plant.

The REA recommended that general funds not needed for working capital and reserve purposes be used in the following order of priority:

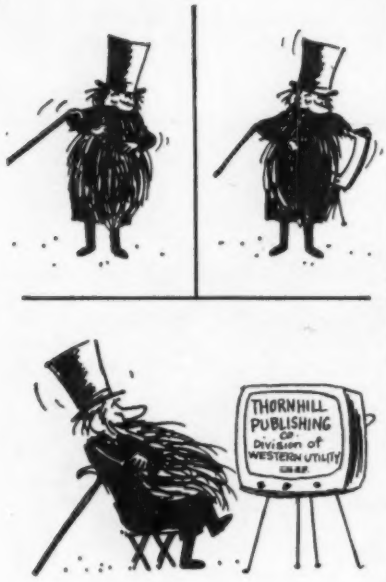
(1) It was recommended each borrower establish a cushion of advance payments on REA loans in an amount equal to two times the maximum annual debt service requirements.

(2) For the benefit of the consumers and subscribers, borrowers should consider making rate reductions or retiring patronage capital, consistent with bylaw provisions, agreements with REA, requirements of regulatory bodies, and prudent financial management.

(3) Any remaining general funds should be used for additional advance payments, retirement of debt, or additions to plant.

The bulletin said that in reviewing loan applications, the amount and management of a borrower's general funds will be considered by REA on the basis of the above-recommended guidelines. In recognition of the need for some flexibility in the above guidelines, a loan application must be supported by a detailed analysis clearly justifying the amount and form of its deposits and investments where (1) a borrower has general funds exceeding 20 per cent total plant; or, (2) a

**F. E. Leib, vice president in charge of the Wire & Cable Division of Copperweld Steel Co., (right in photo) receives Distinguished Service Certificate, an award presented by the Glassport, Pa. American Legion during Brotherhood Week. Mr. Leib was honored for his "strong belief in progress through team work" and his part in "promoting a better understanding between labor and management." Making the presentation (from left) are: Norman Papernick, Brotherhood banquet chairman; the Rev. Ralph Stack, assistant pastor of St. Cecelia's Church; and Edwin Stetz, post commander.**

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borrower has more than one-fourth of its general funds deposited or invested other than as recommended in this bulletin; or (3) the borrower is specifically requested to provide such an analysis.

### Supreme Court Lets Wiretap Decision Stand

On Feb. 19 the Supreme Court of the United States let stand a ruling that would allow wiretap evidence obtained by New York state police to be used against 15 defendants in a Buffalo lottery trial.

The brief order rejected an appeal by the 15 from the ruling, which was handed down last August by the 2nd U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

### Scientists Puzzled Over Particles Glenn Saw

Government scientists are eager to question Astronaut John Glenn about the "little luminous particles" he spotted outside his space capsule. National Aeronautics & Space Administration scientists declined to hazard a guess as to what the particles might be but astronomers ruled out the possibility that the particles were some of the millions of hair-thin needles the Air Force launched in a space communications test. The needles were supposed to form a belt around the earth.

A NASA spokesman said scientists do not believe the wires ever were ejected from their package, and even if they were, the needles were too small to be seen by Glenn.

NASA astronomy experts said they were anxious to ask Glenn about the speed of the particles he saw, whether they were traveling faster, at the same speed or slower than his capsule.

## Leon Guest Named Senior Vice President, Sylvania

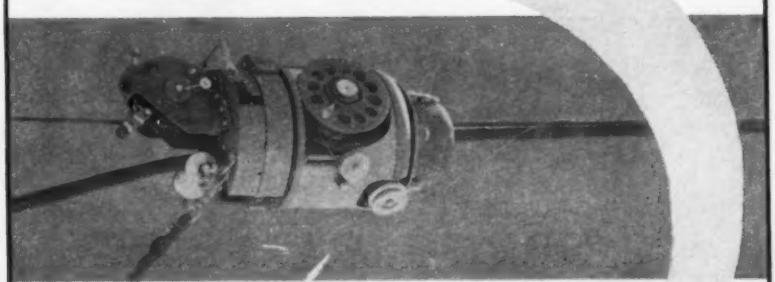
Leon C. Guest Jr., General Telephone & Electronics Corp. vice president and controller, will become senior vice president—administration of Sylvania Electric Products Inc., a GT&E subsidiary, according to Donald C. Power, chairman and chief executive officer of GT&E.

Mr. Power also announced that William F. Bennett will succeed Mr. Guest as vice president and controller of General Telephone & Electronics. Mr. Bennett had previously been controller of Colgate-Palmolive Co. Both assignments were effective Mar. 1.

Mr. Guest had been vice president and controller of GT&E since September, 1959. He served as corporate controller of Sylvania before the company merged into General Telephone in 1959.

A native of Riverton, N. J., and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Guest originally joined

THE NEALE MODEL D SPINNER



The MODEL D SPINNER will work perfectly on any size strand from the smallest to the largest. Because of the double drive incorporated in the machine, strand condition has no bearing on its perfect spinning. The machine will handle cable from a minimum size to as large as 2¼" O.D.

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C. M. Christiansen Co. — Northern White Cedar Poles, Pentachlorophenol treated. Plant and Yards, Phelps, Wis.

Eppinger & Russell Co., 80—8th Ave., New York 11, N. Y. Poles—Creosoted, Penta, Creo.—Penta. Plants: Norfolk Va., Eddington, Pa.

International Creosoting and Construction Co., Galveston, Texas—Creosoted Southern Yellow Pine Poles. Plants Beaumont and Texarkana, Texas.

International Paper Co., Wood Preserving Division—926 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri—"LONG-BELL" pressure-treated Southern Pine and Douglas Fir Poles—Creosote or Penta.

Piedmont Wood Preserving Company—Creosoted and Creosote-Penta Treated Pine Poles. Plant Augusta, Georgia. Yards, Virginia, West Virginia and Connecticut. Address inquiries to Box 1682, Spartanburg, S. C.

Texas Creosoting Company—512 Main Street, Orange, Texas—Creosoted Southern Yellow Pine and Douglas Fir Poles. Can also treat with "Penta."

Sylvania in 1943 as an auditor. He subsequently became manager of internal auditing, a division controller and then corporate controller. Sylvania's Data Processing Center at Camillus, N. Y., was designed, developed and placed into operation during Mr. Guest's tenure as controller.

Mr. Guest is a member of the Controllers Institute of America and is president and trustee of the Controllers Institute Research Foundation.

A native of Berlin, N. H., and a graduate of Dartmouth College, Mr. Bennett joined Colgate-Palmolive as a staff accountant in 1940. He was named manager of the corporate and general accounting department in 1951 and assistant controller in 1952. He was elected controller of Colgate-Palmolive in 1957.

## Malayan Training Center

A grant of $895,000 from the United Nations Special Fund will go towards construction and operation of a telecommunications training center in Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Malayan Federation.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 290 | Block, Terminal A.E. #66686-A 3x25 8"L. 3-7/16"W. | (New) |
| 10,000 | Block, Carbon #380-253 (.003 Dial.) for #3800 Prot. | (New) |
| 2,000 | Cap, Lamp S.C. #27-A White and #27-B Red | (New) |
| 2,000 | Cap, Lamp S.C. #29-D White | (New) |
| 8 | Eliminator, Battery Raytheon, 24 Volt 1 Ampere | (Recond.) |
| 300 | Headband, W.E. #11-A with pad | (New) |
| 90 | Jacks, Lamp S.C. #121 on #81 Mtg. 20 per strip | (Recond.) |
| 100 | Jacks, Spring S.C. #130 on #81 Mtg. 20 per strip | (Recond.) |
| 200 | Jacks, Lamp S.C. #121 on #89 Mtg. 10 per strip | (New) |
| 200 | Jacks, Spring S.C. #130 on #99 or #80 Mtg., 10 per | (Recond.) |
| 500 | Jacks, Spring S.C. #135 on #80 Mtg. 10 per strip | (New) |
| 500 | Plugs, Operator S.C. #23 (Equal to #66 type) | (New) |
| 50 | Plugs, Test Cook #3800 with 15 foot cord | (New) |
| 1,000 | Relays, S.C. #194-A and #193-BB Line & Cut-off | (Recond.) |
| 500 | Ringers, S.C. #61-A Straight Line 1800 ohm for #1243 and #1248 Telephones | (New) |

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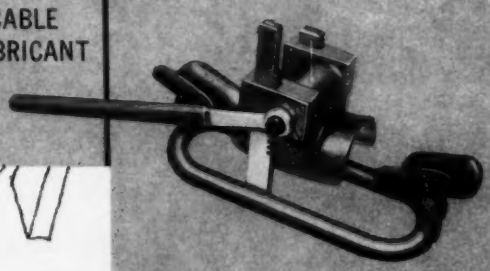

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